19 SEP 1930

REGD. NO. B. 1065.

INSURANCE
Indian Companies expect full support from the people.
I 1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAM M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Much more can be done in 1930 and our companies will do better.
I 2

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VOL. XVIII NO. 209— BOMBAY, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

POLICE RAIDS AND SEARCHES ALL OVER COUNTRY

BOMBAY LABOUR LEADERS' HOUSES SEARCHED

Delhi Congress Committee Declared Illegal

150 VOLUNTEERS ROUNDED UP

Tamil Nad Congress President Jailed

There were numerous house searches and police raids in Bombay and in several other parts of India.

The attention of the Bombay police on Wednesday was restricted to the Labour leaders. Residences of Mrs. Suhasini Nambiar, Mr. S. V. Deshpande, Mr. Jambekar, Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhya and of two Americans—Mr. Somers and Mr. Kweit at Malabar Hill, were searched. A quantity of alleged proscribed literature was taken from these places.

In Delhi the police raided the District Congress Committee and the Satyagraha Committee and arrested 150 volunteers.

In Ahmedabad the police busied themselves in recovering fines from Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai and Mr. Divanji by attaching their property.

Dr. T. V. Sastri, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee was jailed for "harbouring Satyagrahis".

FRESH WAVE OF REPRESSION

Some parts of the city were once again in the throes of excitement on Wednesday morning by an unexpected and simultaneous police raids The raids were prearranged by the C. I. D. and exactly at 6-30 a.m. the police officers of different police stations along with Deputy Inspector Chowdhary of The C. I. D. went to nine different places armed with warrants for searching and seizing objectionable and incriminating articles. No arrest was made but many books and news sheets which were proscribed by the Government were seized and carried away to the Head Police Office. Among those who received attention of the police in the raid were also two American residents in Bombay, besides Mrs. Nambiar and Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhya, Principal of the New Girls High School in Fort. One of the documents seized at one of the places, it is reported, was an annonymous letter giving details for the formation of an Armed Police Union. The object of the raid is not known but since no arrest is made it is presumed that it was in connection with the seizure of unauthorised and proscribed literature and books. The following nine places were raided by the police: (1) Girni Kamgar Union's office, Poibawdy (2) Young Workers' League, Parel, (3) Mr. S. V. Deshpande's residence, Khanke Building, Dadar (4) Mrs. Nambiar's residence, Navsari Chambers, (5) Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhya's room, New Girls' High School, (6) Bombay Municipal Workers Union's Office, Foras Road, (7) Mr. Jambekar's room (Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union. Dadar, (8) Mr. R. E. Harry Somer's and (9) Mr. M. W. Kweit residences at Malabar Hill. The last two are American citizens.

DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

Some of the documents seized were:

A statement in reply to the manifesto issued to Mr. M. N. Roy by the Executive of the Communist Party in India;

Some copies of the "Red Flag", an organ of the Communist Party in India;

A leaflet on the "Peasant Uprising" in Kishoreganj and

Some copies of the "Workers' Bulletin" and the "Khamgar Bulletin" in Marathi.

—:o:—

REPRESSION IN BENGAL

—:o:—

Many People Jailed

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Sixteen persons who were tried for rioting at Lillooah workshops on May 29 during which police opened fire were sentenced to-day by the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Five persons were acquited. The rioting took place as a result of the disturbances arising over question of introduction of monthly wages system by the Railway Board.

Five women and one dozen volunteers were arrested to-day for picketing in Burrabazar.—A. P.

LAHORE LEADERS RELEASED

—:o:—

Sentences Under 143 I. P. C. Set Aside

—:o:—

LAHORE, September 17.

On a reference to the High Court by the District Magistrate of Lahore regarding the conviction and sentence of Messrs. K. Santanam, Abdul Qadar, Thakurdas Kapur and Sheikh Mahomed Hayat, who were sentenced to four months' simple imprisonment in June last, Mr. Justice Harrison quashing the judgment of the Lower Court set aside their conviction and sentence under section 143 I.P.C. and maintained their conviction under section 341 I.P.C. and reduced their sentences to one month's simple imprisonment and ordered their release forthwith.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

DETAILS OF DELHI "RAID".

NEW DELHI. Sept. 17.

The police simultaneously raided both the places at about three in the afternoon. Both the places were surrounded by a strong body of police and thorough searches were made. The police seized from both the places all available papers and cash boxes and also a cartload of national flags.

In addition to the volunteers arrested at the Satyagraha Ashram Mr. Faridul Haq, the nephew of Dr. Ansari, Anwarul Haq and Mohamad Ismail were arrested from the Congress Office.—A. P.

150 Congress Volunteers Arrested In Delhi

—:o:—

Congress Committee And Satyagraha Ashram Declared Illegal

DELHI, September 17.

The District Congress Committee and the Satyagraha Ashram have been declared unlawful Associations and all the inmates of the Ashram numbering 150 men volunteers have been arrested.

The police search of the premises of both the organisations continues.—A. P.

DELHI COMMISSIONER'S ORDER

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi in a notification says: "Whereas I am of opinion that associations at present described or known as (1) Delhi Congress Committee, (2) The Managing Committee and members of the Satyagraha Ashram situated in Delhi, interfere with administration of law and with the maintenance of law and order, it is hereby declared, under Section 16 of Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act 1908 that the said associations are unlawful associations within the meaning of part two of the said Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act."—A. P.

TEN MORE DELHI PICKETERS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI. Sept. 17.

Picketing of foreign cloth stalls at Jama Masjid was resumed last evening by Congress when ten more volunteers were arrested. It will be noted stalls are organised in evenings only.

Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai's Motor Car Attached

—:o:—

For Recovering Fine Of Rs. 500

AHMEDABAD, September 17.

The police to-day recovered a fine of Rs. 500 from Mr. Chaitanyaprasad Diwanji who was fined for disobeying the order of the District Magistrate prohibiting the Ranpur Enquiry.

The police also attached the motor car of Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai who was also fined Rs. 500 for the same offence.—A. P.

"AMRITBAZAR PATRIKA" OFFICE SEARCHED

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA. September 17.

The office of the "Amritbazar Patrika" was searched to-day in connection with publication on Sunday, the report of the celebration of Jatindas Day organised by the Bengal Provincial Students Association. The police seized the manuscript.

PLEADER'S HOUSE SEARCHED IN RANGPUR

—:o:—

Son Arrested Under Ordinance

(From Our Correspondent.)

RANPUR, September 16.

For third time within two months the house of late Purnachandra Sen, pleader, was searched. His son was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance.

Two Lahore Congress Workers Arrested

LAHORE, September 17.

Thakurdas and Mahomed Din, two Congress workers, were arrested to-day under section 17-A Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

DR. T. V. S. SASTRI JAILED

—:o:—

For Harbouring Satyagraha Volunteers

—:o:—

PRESIDENT OF TAMIL NADU CONGRESS COMMITTEE

MADRAS, September 17.

A Trichinopoly message states that Dr. T. V. S. Sastri, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under section 157 I. P. C. on charge of harbouring Satyagraha volunteers in his premises with a view to picket colleges and polling booths.—A. P.

ALL QUIET IN MADRAS

—:o:—

School Guarded By Police

MADRAS, September 17.

Normal working has been resumed in the Hindu High School, Triplicane. A small police party is, however, posted in the vicinity to preserve order. The students arrested yesterday were released by the Commissioner of Police after warning.—A. P.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR.

—:o:—

Leaves For Simla To See Viceroy.

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

Sir Sankaran Nair leaves for Simla on Thursday to interview the Viceroy. He sails for England on October 4.—A. P.

All Quiet At Kurram.

SIMLA. Sept. 16.

Chitral Relief Column arrived at Ziarat on September 15. All is quiet in the Kurram. It is reported, however, that Trah hostiles have promised strong support to the two Chamkanni sections which still remain obdurate and are urging them to attack again on the western border of the Kurram.—A. P.

Dharamvir's Application For Habeas Corpus Rejected

—:o:—

LAHORE, September 17.

An application for a write of habeas corpus made at the High Court to-day by Malik Mahomed Amin on behalf of Lala Budhuram, the father of Dharamvir, who was arrested on August 12 on suspicion in connection with the bomb outrage in July last was rejected by Mr. Justice Harrison.—A. P.

AMERICA CUP RACE.

LONDON. Sept. 17.

Newport (Rhode Island).—Soon after the start in the third race for America Cup "Shamrock" was disabled, her mainsail coming down on the deck. "Enterprise" has only to complete the course to win the race.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Sept. 17.

Previous closing rate ... 11.19
To-day's opening rate ... 11.26
Difference ..... plus 07
To-day's closing rate ... 11.20
Difference ..... plus 01

Broach expectations ... Rs. 206

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

Previous closing rate 6.03
To-day's opening rate 6.04
Difference ..... plus 01
To-day's closing rate 6.06
Difference ..... plus 03

BENGAL JUTE-GROWERS IN DISTRESS.

—:o:—

Loss Of 10 Crores

—:o:—

Over Production Causes Slump

CALCUTTA, Sept. 17.

Immense distress has been caused in Bengal by the fall in jute price as a result of which the province is expected to lose this year an income of about ten crores of rupees.

Mr. George Morgan, M.L.C. Chairman of the Calcutta Jute Dealers' Association, interviewed stated it had been estimated that about twenty lakhs of bales would remain in the hands of producers and middlemen to go against the crop of 1931-32. If there were consumption during year 1931-32 on the present basis mills would require 54,00,000 bales while the shippers would export 35,00,000 totalling 89,00,000 of bales. If 20,00,000 bales of unconsumed jute of present year, were taken into consideration then during 1931-32 the requirements of shippers and mills would be met fro mthe stock of 69,00,000 bales and this stock they were to consume upto May 1933. But as the producers were not likely to reduce the acreage by more than fifty per cent it looked as if low prices would prevail for another two years unless there was spurt in goods trade.—A. P.

BRAVO CHAMANLAL?

—:o:—

LONDON, Sept. 17.

It is understood that Dewan Chamanlal has declined invitation to Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

Irish Free State In The League

—:o:—

LONDON. Sept. 17.

Geneva—Election to League Council has resulted in Gautemala (41 votes), Norway 38 and Irish Free State 36 being elected as non-permanent members of Council for three years. Portugal and China secured 30 and 27 votes respectively and were unsuccessful.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7.)

plain questions to Mr. S. Ali and asked him how far it was fair for him to go to London when Muslim leaders like Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Kitchlew and a host of others and hundreds of other Muslims were in jails.

A MISLEADER.

Finally the speaker reminded Mr. Shaukat Ali that he had hopelessly missed his way and was misleading others. He repeated the well-known Persian couplet:—

Tarsam Ki Na rasi ba Kaba Ay Arabi
..Kin Rah ki Tu mi ravi ba Turkastan Ast.

(I am sorry for you O' Arab that you will not reach Kaba, (Mecca) because the way you have taken leads to Turkastan and not to Arabia) and said that Mr. Shaukat Ali who always styled himself as Khadime-Kaba (Servant of the Kaba) should recall these lines.

The speaker again warned Mr. Shaukat Ali that his threats would be of no avail to him and the Muslims of India and especially of Bombay would not allow them to do a thing in their name which would be a stigma on their name.

WOMEN TO PICKET.

Mrs. Gangaben Patel, who was sentenced for picketing polling the booth at Andheri and was recently released from Thana jail, appealed to the women of Bombay to come forward in their large numbers to picket the polling booth at the Town Hall and to make the picketing so complete as not to allow a single vote to be recorded. She exhorted them not to be afraid of jails because the chivalrous British Government did not now hesitate in jailing women.

Some other speakers also addressed the meeting before it terminated.

BOYCOTT BOMBAY'S TALKSHOP

Muslims To Demonstrate Against R. T. C. Members

SHAUKAT ALI'S JAUNT TO LONDON

Bombay "War Council" has to-day with the help of 500 Desh Sevikas and members of the Hindustani Seva Dal, in addition to a large force of Satyagrahi volunteers.

A procession and a big meeting was held yesterday to bring home to the citizens of Bombay the importance of boycotting to-day's election.

Mr. Noor Mahomed warned Mr. Shaukat Ali that the Muslims of Bombay would not be deterred by his futile threats from exercising their right to demonstrate against the R. T. C. delegates and asked him whether it was fair that they should go to London while the country's chosen leaders were in jail.

GRAVE WARNING TO SHAUKAT ALI

—:o:—

The postponed polling for the election of three candidates to the Legislative Council from Bombay City which takes place to-day (Thursday) at the Town Hall premises to be a very lively affair and there may be some sensational developments.

500 WOMEN TO BAR VOTERS' WAY.

The "War Council" has decided to picket the polling booth from 8 a.m. in the morning till 6 p.m. in the evening. Five hundred women volunteers will be engaged in this work and besides them there will be a large number of male volunteers ready for an emergency.

PROCESSION TO BOYCOTT COUNCILS

—:o:—

To impress upon the citizens of Bombay the need of boycotting completely the Council Elections on Thursday, a huge and spectacular procession was organised by the local "War Council" on Wednesday evenin.

The procession started from the Congress House at 4-30 p. m. and after passing through Girgaum Back Road, C. P. Tank Thakurdwar Girgaum Road turned into Princess Street. Then it paraded through Jumma Musjid, Javeri Bazar, Kalbadevi Road and reach Azad Maidan after two hours

RAMIBAI LEADS.

The procession was led by Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, the President of the "War Council", Mr. Dalpatram Pathak the Vice-President, and other members of the "War Council" and B. P. C. C. They were followed by a batch of lady volunteers of the Hindustani Seva Dal in their uniforms and a very large number of Congress volunteers.

The volunteers carried a number of placards with them bearing inscriptions like "Boycott the Councils." "Down with the Assembly", "Do not vote and save your country's soul." "Every vote recorded is a vote against your country's freedom" etc., The volunteers kept on shouting "Dhara-Sabha (Legislatures) Boycott" throughout and when the procession passed Mr. Jayakar's house at Thakurdwar cries of "Boycott Jayakar" and "Down with Peace Parley's" were raised.

THE MEETING.

Large crowds waited for the arrival of the processionists at the Azad Maidan. When the procession terminated at the maidan the Thakoresareb of Gondal with Ranisaheba and Miss. Jamnaben Rathod, personal secretary to the Thakoresaheb, arrived at the maidan.

Mrs. Ramiben Kamdar who presided in her speech described at length the history of Indian legislatures and proved their futility. She said that at present real power was vested in the Viceroy and the Governors. The futility of the legislatures was proved when the annual budgets and important questions came for consideration. It had been proved beyond doubt that the legislatures were mere talk-shops and even an experienced veteran like Mr. V. J. Patel had to admit it after his sad experience of five years Speakership of the Assembly.

She exhorted the audience to boycott the elections on Thursday and to make the boycott a complete success.

NOT PEOPLES' REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Dalpatram Pathak said that the Indian legislatures were not real parliamentary institutions. Those who were generally elected to these bodies did not represent the people. The body which represented the people—the masses of the country—was the Congress

WHOLESOME PICKETING.

Mr. Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed of the Congress Muslim Party also joined in the appeal. He said the citizens of Bombay had to do their duty on Thursday by completely boycotting the elections and he hoped they would do it.

He referred to the elections of Muslim constituency at Kurla and said that picketing of the polling booth by Congress volunteers had a very wholesome effect and a large number of voters did not exercise their right to vote.

Continuing Mr. Noor Mohamed said that immediately after the elections the citizens of Bombay will have to do another duty and that was of giving a send off to those who wanted to attend the R. T. Conference. He held it was the duty of every Indian to make it clear that those persons who were eager to go to London did not represent India and they must make it known to the world.

WARNING TO MR. S. ALI.

The speaker then referred to Mr. Shaukat Ali's signed article in that evening's 'Khilafat—Daily" in which he had warned the Congress workers, that if they arranged any hostile demonstrations on the occasion when the R. T. C. members were to sail there would be Hindu-Muslim trouble and said that the Muslims of Bombay had every right to organise any demonstrations they liked to express their resentment against those who were prepared to flout the country's mandate and to go to London against the wishes of the people.

He assured Mr. Ali that his futile threats and warnings would not deter the Muslims of Bombay from doing their duty by their country and inspite of these warnings they would arrange peaceful demonstrations on October 3rd and 4th.

Proceeding the speaker put some

(Continued in column 5.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

SHIPPING.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Sept. 10th	RANCHI	16,650
17th	MANTUA *	10,946
Oct. 4th	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	11,000
Nov. 1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA *	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec. 8th	NARKUNDA *	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931. Jan. 3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI *	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb. 7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN *	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,348
28th	NALDERA x	16,088
Mar. 7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl. 4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA ‡	16,567
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	15,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May. 2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

* Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE. TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931 Mar. 26th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl. 16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships, Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£93

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept. 20	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
19th	Vasna	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
20th 9 a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C Mandvi
22nd 10 a.m.	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
24th	Karapara	East and South Africa via Porebunder
24th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September, 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Hono ulu Maru	12th Sept.	22nd Sept
Sumatra Maru	24th Sept.	8th Oct.
Hamburg Maru	9th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Havre Maru	25th Oct	8th Nov

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED (Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Box No. 858.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	@23Sept
*Penang Maru	6214	19 Sept.	30 Sept
Perukun Maru @	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	6860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakusan Maru	10500	...	@21 Oct
*Malacca Maru	5374	15 Oct.	28 Oct
Haruma Maru@	10500	...	4 Nov.
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Kamo Maru	8000	....	@19Nov
Tottori Maru	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	....	@ 2Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kashima Maru	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct
Yasukuni Maru	12300	14 Oct.	30 Oct.
Hakone Maru	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chinchiba Maru	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.
Shinyo Maru	22000	19 Oct.	26 Oct.
Tatsuta Maru	22000	30 Oct	5 Nov

Others are Oriart-Seattle South American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services. Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
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Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of valuable oilman stores, perfumery, patent medicines, toilet requisites, etc., including good-will of the well-known firm of Haji Haroon and Company of more than thirty years standing having a very large and extensive business connections in Bombay and many other parts of India.

HIGH COURT, O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 1115 of 1929.
Ebrahim Haji Yacoob .. Plaintiff.
vs.
Ahmed Haji Haroon .. Defendant.

Under instructions of Messrs. Ghellabhai Sunderji, Jusub Haji Vally and R. Preston, the joint Receivers appointed by the High Court of Bombay in the above suit of the firm of Messrs. Haji Haroon and Company and their branch office of Messrs. Amin and Company Messrs. Bennett & Co. will, on THIS DAY, (THURSDAY), the 18th day of September 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction oilman stores, perfumery, patent medicines, toilet requisites etc., on the premises of the said firm of Haji Haroon and Company at 100 Chakla Street (near Jackeria Masjid) belonging to the said firm together with the names and good-will of the said firm of Haji Haroon and Company and Amin and Co. in one lot as a going concern or in separate lots.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made either to the undersigned or to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya Attorneys for the said joint Receivers at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay. Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—AGENTS on Pay or Commission for our Swadeshi Silk Goods in Bombay Presidency. Apply immediately to SREE LAKSHMI SILK MANUFACTURING WORKS, Peddapuram.
A R3217

WANTED—A competant WEAVING MASTER for a shed of 1200 looms. Pay according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to the "RAJNAGAR SPG. WEG. & MFG. Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad.
A 1631

WANTED—CANVASSERS for fine Nilgiri Teas in all important towns all over India. Cash security reduced to Rs. 15/-. Decent salary and commission on guaranteed outturn. THE ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY. Mettupaliayam. (Nilgiris.
A R3249

REQUIRED from January 1 1931, DIRECTOR FOR JUNIOR RED CROSS WORK on headquarters staff. Indian Red Cross Society; mainly health education in connexion with schools. Medical or educational qualifications essential. Salary Rs. 750/ per mensem. Appointment for one year after month's probation, renewable if satisfactory. Applications, accompanied by copies of testimonials, should reach ORGANIZING SECRETARY, Indian Red Cross Society, Simla, by October 25th.
A 1632

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—Purchasers of Talliar Broken Pekoe of 70 chests of 120 lbs. each. Delivery free 0-6-0 per lb nett. Order with advance THE BLUE MOUNTAIN TEA CORPORATION, Mettupalaiyam, (S. India) Tel. Address—SYNDICATE.
T R3248

THE CALCUTTA INSURANCE, LIMITED, 15, Hare Street, Calcutta.—APPLICATIONS are invited for District and Special Agencies in the Bombay Presidency. Best possible terms to really capable and experienced men. Apply to:—DIRECTOR-IN-CHARGE.
T 1613

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in two months, taught free by Post December examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R3186

Medical.

IS REJUVENATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT OPERATION OR INJECTION? Yes, science succeeded it. For full particulars. Apply SAILASRAM," P. O. Chandanpur (Khulna) Bengal.
M R3102

Books & Stamps.

WANTED—Instruction Book of the FIAT "503" 1927 Model also a second-hand double-barrelled 12-bore gun. Write KABRAJI, Ganeshkhind Road, Poona 5.
L R3255

FOR SALE—American Physical Culture Magazines. 1926 to 1929 Strength 1923 N. DAROOWALLA, Station Road, BULSAR.
L R3254

Wanted

OWNER of undeveloped first class coal mine, in Jharia, wants a partner willing to invest for working capital. Those interested should write to Post Box 928, Bombay.
N R3253

Amusements.

The Fair Damsels of the Heaven are as much under the sway of cupid as the ordinary mortals of this world. See this truth demonstrated in this film.

Dream-Land

A Krishna Picture abounding in the most lavish and luxurious settings.

To-day at 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch, per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

100 SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 278683--91, 201767-74, 152880-201765, 278602-77, 61492-96 of the above Company standing in the name of Mr. Kedar Nath have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified to the Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month, otherwise Duplicate share certificates will be issued to the owner.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
1625.

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of four road-watering Lorries to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1930-1931 ending 31st March 1931 so as to reach the undersigned on 9th October, 1930, at 4 P.M. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. two hundred as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The Copy of the specification, tender form and the blue-prints can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1/— The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 9-9-1930.
1630.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 760 OF 1929.

Re: NARANJI DAYAL THUCKER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi, Kalbadevi Road, formerly doing piecegoods business in partnership with Balabhai Laloobhoy (since deceased), Bai Jadan Avchal, widow of Motichand Hemraj, and Chatrabhuj Avchal, representative of the joint Hindu Family of Dayalji Makanji of Dhrol in Kathiawad, in the name and style of Premchand Chaganlal at Mulji Jetha Market, till about the Samvat year 1976 (1920-21), and now Unemployed
An Insolvent

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 2nd December, 1930, at 11-15 a.m. for hearing the application.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
1634

EMPIRE THEATRE 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
CHESTER CONKLIN The Romeo of The Wheel in TAXI 13.
A Howl Ride You Will Never Forget
Also Showing—UNIVERSAL'S SERIAL
TARZAN THE TIGER
Featuring FRANK MERRIL and NATALIE KINGSTON.
Two Thrilling Episodes Every Week.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY—6-30 & 10 P.M. Matinee Sat., Sun. & Holidays 4 P. M.
A MOST DELIGHTFUL & HILARIOUS COMEDY

The cleanest, coolest and most beautiful Theatre in Bombay.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A Sensational Drama of Modern Love and Divorce!
NORMA SHEARER
IN
The Divorcee
Supported by:—Chester Morris, Conrad Nagel.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

No frills.....No fluff.....No Jazz .....But a terrific story out of the hearts of war-scarred men.

EMPRESS THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
TILLIE'S PUNCTURED ROMANCE
featuring
LOUISE FAZENDA
and
CHESTER CONKLIN
Depicting in detail the deflated Love Debacle of Fascinating Tillie, Queen of the Circus.
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE

TO-NIGHT!
4 SHOWS 1-30, 7, 8-45 & 10 15
THE SYMPHONY PATHETIC
Featuring:
GEORGES CARPENTIER
SUPER CINEMA
Charni Road Junction.

RIALTO CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Ramon Novarro
in
DEVIL-MAY-CARE
A Daring Romance of Old France.

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

NOTICE.

Sales of DHULIA AND SURAT PROPERTIES which were to take place on 19th and 28th instant respectively have been POSTPONED sine die.

CRAWFORD AND CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Enjoy Carefree Health

DO you know that lack of *Calcium* [lime] in the body is the chief cause of the irregularities in the functions peculiar to women?

A course of Kalzana, the **Calcium Food, is now** recognised by thousands of women to be a sure and safe way to remove the cause of their troubles [Calcium deficiency] and come back to real, undisturbed health.

"I have known long years of suffering through dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia and was operated upon twice without success. After taking Kalzana the pains have disappeared, though formerly I often suffered unbearable pains."
writes a Kalzana user.

Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

Come back to real, undisturbed health by starting a course of this scientific Calcium food to-day.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,

(Established 1890).
71, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite The Bombay Club and Near Currency Bank,
FORT, BOMBAY.

OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS
TO

H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
H. H. The Nawab of Rampur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.

OURS is the only Firm in Bombay that gives services free of charge of a qualified expert from London, holding highest qualifications in Visual and Ophthalmic Optics:—F.S.M.C., F.I.P.N.A.O., F.C.L. (London).

We hold testimonials from many eminent personages among whom are the following few:—

His Highness Maharaja Zalim-singhji of Jodhpur.
His Highness The Nawab of Rampur.
His Highness The Chief of Ichalkaranji.
The Hon. Chief Justice Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai Shah.
The Hon. Mr. Justice E. M. Pratt.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
The Hon. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.
The Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton.
Sir E. J. Headlam.
Sir Lawless Hepper.
Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar.
Sir J. C. G. Bowen.
Sir Shapurji Billimoria.
Sir Bisseradas Daga.
Sir Hormusji Wadia.
Col. R. S. J. Gillespie.
Col. W. M. P. Wood.
Col. F. Windham.
Col. R. C. Burke.
Col. R. M. Carter.
Col. F. C. S. Oxley.

Please note that ours is the oldest and the Original Firm of Dastoor.

Do not be misguided. } We have no connection whatsoever with any other firm in Bombay bearing a similar name.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LD.

Directors Report For 1929-30.

DISAPPOINTING RESULTS FOR THE YEAR

The following are extracts from the report which will be submitted to the shareholders of Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ld., at its 23rd ordinary general meeting to be held on 30th inst. (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. at 24 Bruce Street, Bombay.

Your Directors present herewith their Twenty-fourth Report with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1930.

The Company's net profits for the year ending 31st March 1930 amount to Rs. 82,26,100-4-1, which with the sum brought forward from last year's accounts namely Rs. 1 15,718-8-5, thus makes a total of Rs. 83,41,716-12-6.

A sum of Rs. 73,00,000-0-0 has been appropriated from this profit for Depreciation on Block other than Collieries, and a sum of Rs. 1,50,153-7-6, has been appropriated from this profit for Depreciation on Colliery Block, making a total of Rs 74,50 153-7-6, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,91,563-5-0.

Out of this sum the Directors recommend the following dividends for the year ending 31st March 1930:—

Payment of the arrears of dividend and the current dividend on First Preference Shares, that is, for two years ending 31st March 1930, exclusive of Income-Tax, which will absorb Rs. 8.10.937-8-0

After making this payment there will remain a balance of Rs. 80,625-13-0

Which the Directors recommend be carried forward.

DISAPPOINTING RESULTS.

The Directors regret that the results of the year have been disappointing. In spite of the efforts of all concerned to effect a quick recovery from the labour troubles of 1928, it was only towards the end of the year now under review that the workmen began to give fairly satisfactory work and that the Plant could be brought back to approximately normal condition. In addition, the Company received fewer orders for rails than it expected or than it could have rolled. This made it necessary to roll more steel than previously into products which had to be sold in distant markets, involving heavy freights. Unfortunately, the shortage of orders for rails is still greater in the year now current. Nor is this the only direction in which the scheme of protection has proved inadequate. Other factors which are also outside the Company's control have developed in ways for which no provision or insufficient provision was made in the protection granted in 1927 and have thereby added greatly to the Company's difficulties. The Board have, therefore, approached Government for urgent consideration of the position and effective action.

We invited the attention of shareholders last year to a specific appropriation of certain items which originally were in the nature of excess provisions beyond the Company's liability, to the general funds of the Company. In doing so, we omitted to make mention of another fact, namely, that as on the 31st March 1928, the amount shown in our books by way of Provident Fund liability, was in excess of the actual liability by a sum of Rs. 5,00,000. Your Board of Directors resolved to use this excess amount by reducing the Company's contribution to the Provident Fund by a sum of Rs. 1.25,000 in each year for a period of 4 years. The first such reduction was made when presenting the Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1929, and a similar reduction has been made in the preparation of Accounts for the past year. Similar reductions will be made for a further period of two years, which will thus finally clear the excess provision.

PRODUCTION FOR LAST 3 YEARS.

Hardly any value can be placed upon a comparison of the output during 1929-30 with that of 1928-29 as the output during the latter year was seriously affected by the strike. For reference, therefore, the production for the last three years is given:—

	1927-28 Tons.	1929-29 Tons	1929-30 Tons.
Coke	739.539	566,182	719,969
Pig Iron	644,296	496,737	740,565
Steel Ingots	599,565	396,055	580,753
Finished Steel	428,654	275.841	408,860

While the Pig Iron production has increased, the coke and steel production shows a slight decrease on the previous full working year. The reasons for this are, first, the condition of the plant following the long shut down during 1928-29, and second, the still existing lack of interest of the workmen in their work.

The plant has now been restored practically to its former mechanical efficiency and if the wholehearted co-operation of Labour can be secured, there is no reason why the present year should not show under normal conditions an improved output. Unfortunately, results must be affected by the serious shortage of rail orders and the heavy decline in the demand for steel due to the present financial stringency and the unsettled political situation in the country.

The difficulties of the heavy traffic exchange with the B. N. Railway and of departmental traffic in the Works necessitated a thorough examination of the transportation methods and facilities. With the assistance of an officer of the B. N. Railway, this problem has been tackled from every point of view and an entirely new system of traffic exchanges between the Works and the Railway Company has been evolved. This system has just commenced working and the results already indicate that it will possess many advantages over the old system. Additional tracks have been and are being laid and the economy in working quicker transit of vehicles and saving of locomotive power has fully justified the expenditure.

The shortage of rail orders compelled the rolling of large quantities for stock and on the 31st March, there were approximately 28,000 tons of rails in stock against the 1930-31 orders.

For most of the year, the Works were handicapped by the after effects of the strike which made it difficult to effect regular deliveries and in the latter half of the year the reductions in Railway demands made it necessary to sell more of the material to the bazar dealers. In the latter half of the year, there was a big drop in galvanized sheet prices which was only partly compensated for by a fall in the price of spelter; but the works were well booked and the Company sheets have earned a good reputation in Northern India.

At the end of the year, there were about 4,112 students reading in the different schools.

STUDENTS AND TRAINING.

At the end of the year, there were 54 students in the Institute, of whom 16 were senior, 16 junior and 22 fresh men. Of these, 41 were Hindus, 7 Mahomedans, 3 Christians, 2 Sikhs and 1 Parsi. 10 Graduates were given contracts on completion of their training during the year. Altogether 72 students have been given contracts and are working with the Company since their graduating from the Institute.

During the year under review the Directors had before them the future development of the Institute and of technical education in Jamshedpur. One of the Members of the Board kindly undertook to hold a special enquiry and has recently submitted a preliminary report which is now under consideration. The Institute has already done good work in providing technical training for Indians and the Directors will spare no effort to develop it and the Technical Night School as one of the main instruments of the further Indianisation of the Company's staff.

LABOUR.

The hope that was entertained of good results following the recognition of the Jamshedpur Labour Federation has not materialised. For a few months the influence of the Federation was used to settle amicably the various minor questions which constantly arise in all large industrial organisations. Unfortunately, this co-operation was not maintained and for a time fresh agitation was being fomented amongst the workmen. The local authorities had in the meantime initiated proceedings against certain Federation officials, including their President. There are several charges standing against the latter. In one of the cases, he has been convicted and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and the other cases are still pending.

NOTICES FROM MEMBERS.

The following notices have been received from members to move resolutions at the Annual General Meeting of the Company:

(1.) From Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Shroff:—"That Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., and Messrs. Chandabhai and Jassubhai be appointed auditors of the Company in place of the retiring auditors Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., and Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co."

(2.) From Mr. P. D. Shamdasani: "That Ardeshir Edulji Cama, Esq., A.C.A., Chartered Accountant, be appointed to the place of Auditor of the Company in the place of Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co., or in the alternative in any event in the place of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., retiring at the Twenty-third Ordinary General Meeting of the Company."

(3.) From Mr. Champaklal Nagindas:—"That Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., and Messrs. Chandabhai and Jassubhai be appointed auditors of the Company in place of the retiring auditors, Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., and Messrs. A. F. Fergusson and Co."

(4.) From Mr. Chhaganlal Chhabildas Lodhiwala:—"That Mr. A. M. Kajiji be appointed as an additional Director of the Company."

(5.) From Mr. Jagmohandas J. Kapadia:—"That Mr. Jamnadas Madhowji Mehta be appointed a Director of the Company in place of one of the Directors retiring by rotation."

(6.) From Mr. H. N. Saher: "That Mr. Shapurji Navroji Guzder the appointed a Director of the Company in place of one of the Directors retiring by rotation."

The Last Word in Cement

KATNICRETE

THE RAPID HARDENING CEMENT

Katni Cement & Industrial Co., Ltd.

Laxmi Building Ballard Estate, ... BOMBAY.

DISTURBANCES IN COLLEGE SQUARE.

Dr. Suhrawardhy's Statement.

SIR C. TEGART TO HOLD ENQUIRY.

Lt.-Col Hasan Suhrawardy, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta has issued the following statement to the "Associated Press" in connection with Tuesday afternoon's disturbance in College Square.

On receipt of a telephone message from the Registrar of Calcutta University at about 4-15 p.m. I hurried down to the University and found a crowd in front of the Asutosh Building which was packed with an excited throng of students and strong force of police was outside. Accompanied by the Secretary of the Post-Graduate Department I visited the different class-rooms and other parts of the Asutosh Building and saw several students with injuries on them and marks of blood on the floor and sides of door in many places in the first floor of that building.

FIRST AID TO INJURED.

From the Asutosh Building I went to the Darbhanga Buildings and there in the Library I found several hundreds of students and at least six injured students lying on the tables there. Dr. Chatterjee of the Stuudents' Welfare Department, with another medical practitioner, was giving first aid and was dressing the wounds. I received a mass deputation from the students, including several ladies, and some of the professors and principal officers of the Universtiy and they complained to me that the police had entered Asutosh Building and assaulted the students some of whom had received serious injuries. I advise them to be patient and hold on till I had arranged for the removal of the injured persons to the Medical College Hospital and then I would personally see the Commissioner of Police about the matter. They informed me that amongst the injured was the son of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. K. Ghosh and that he and five or six other boys were in a room and were subjected to an unprovoked and brutal assault with lathis by European Sergeants and that the boy was removed to hospital before I had arrived. The students were very excited and demanded an assurance of personal safety from the attacks of the police from me and sent wires to His Excellency the Chancellor. I asked the students to leave the University buildings and told them that I was quite competent to deal with the situation and did not think it was necessary for me to address the Chancellor.

CONSULTATION WITH PROFESSORS.

I then held a consultation with the principal officers of the University and some of the professors who were present at the time. I then went to the Medical College Hospital with the Registrar, the Secretary of the Post-graduate Dept. Professor Ghosh, Mr. Chakravarty and others and found that most of the injured students had been attended to and allowed to leave the hospital. Justice Ghosh's son had also been taken away by his relatives. One student with suspected abdominal injuries was kept under observation and one young lad who was not a student but a passer-by who had taken refuge in the University Building was also there. They seemed quite comfortable and well looked-after. We had heard that there was a student who had received serious injuries in the spleen and another in the liver but we were relieved to find that no such case had occurred.

SIR C. TEGART'S ASSURANCE TO HOLD ENQUIRY.

From the hospital I left the Registrar and others and went over to the house of Sir Charles Tegart, the Commissioner of Police and related the whole affair to him and handed to him a list of the injured persons. Sir Charles informed me that the affairs in the Asutosh Building was a direct result of the trouble created by Miss Slade (Mira Bai) who, in spite of Sir Charles' persuasion, deliberately broke the rule against proceeding in procession through the streets of Calcutta. He also stated that the police entered the building only with the object of clearing the place of people who were using it as a rampant from where to attack the police with brickbats. He very much regretted the unfortunate injuries received by innocent students but he stated that it was impossible under the circumstances to discriminate between the innocent and the others.

ASSURANCE FROM V. C.

After discussion Sir Charles definitely promised to make an enquiry into the matter and take the necessary steps on the result of it. He assured me that the police would not enter any of the University Buildings nor assault the students there. But he required an assurance from me that University Professors and lecturers should exercise control over the students and ensure that educational buildings were used only for the purpose for which they are provided and that the police should have no cause for clearing the buildings of persons who would attack the police and use the buildings as a place of refuge. I have suspended lectures at the University Post-Graduates classes for Wednesday and Thursday and I shall hold a consultation with the teaching staff and principal officers of the University."—"Advance."

MADE IN AMERICA.

McKESSON'S OVOID SHAPE CAPSULES QUININE PILLS

Guarantee :—
PURE QUININE,
FULL WEIGHT,
EASIER SOLUBILITY;
EASE IN SWALLOWING.

For all these, most of Sugar Coated Tablets cannot be relied on.

Made by nearly a CENTURY OLD firm:—

McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Founded in 1833. NEW YORK.

Agents :—International Trading Co.,

Lohar Chawl, ... BOMBAY 2.

Raw Cotton Situation.

:o:

AMERICAN VISIBLE SUPPLY ABOVE TRADE REQUIREMENTS

Oomra And Bengal Cottons Cheap

THE AMERICAN MARKET: The American Market ruled quiet but steady thrughout the month under review, short covering and Trade buying absorbing the comparatively restricted offerings of the South. The heavy movement of the Crop as evidenced by the official Ginning figures ought, in the ordinary way, to bring out heavy hedge selling state Messrs. Rodocanachi & Co., in their usual monthly report dated 10th inst. But at the present low level of prices and with their hopes focused on the prospect of Co-operative assistance Farmers prefer to some extent to take a view of the market and await a better opportunity of selling.

The Bureau of Statistics issued on 8th instant their second forecast for the Season comupting the crop at 14,340,000 bales with a condition of 63.2 p.c. an estimated yield of 153.2 lbs. per acre, and ginnings up to September 1st, 1,878,000 bales.

COMPARISON OF BUREAU. REPORTS.

For the sake of easy comparision we reproduce below the following figures out of our Statistical Statement sent to our friends under cover of our Circular letter dated July 24th ('000s.)

	1930-31.	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28.
First acreage	45,815	48,475	46,695	42,683
First forecast	14,362	15,543	14,291	13,492
„ Yield	155.2	159.3	146.5	156.8
„ Condition	62.2	69.6 p.c.	67.9 p.c.	69.5 p.c.
Second forecast	14,340	14,825	14,439	12,692
„ Yield	153.2	152.2	153.9	149.3
„ Condition	53.2	55.4 p.c.	60.3 p.c.	56.1 p.c.
Final acreage		45,793	45,041	40,138
„ crop		14,828	14,478	12,955
„ Yield		155	152.9	154.5

BEARISH DOCUMENT.

The above forecast was construed as distinctly bearish and the market registered as a consequence a sharp decline closing 43 points below the previous day's final rates.

Although persistent complaints of widespread drought were broadcast is the early part of the month we cannot help feeling that the estimate of the crop is, if anything, on the conservative side as the weather has improved considerably since and weevil damage appears to be this season insignificant.

UNSATISFACTORY TRADE.

The world's Trade continues to be unsatisfactory, taking of the American Mills are still below the mark, and the visible supply of American cotton is well above Trade requirements. Hence a permanent rise in prices appears unlikely, especially as bulges due to short covering of periodical Trade buying should bring out increased hedge selling. It should, furthermore, be borne in mind that a large proportion of the considerable short interest which existed in New York was taken in before the last Bureau Report was issued, and that the Statistical position has, to that extent, become weaker.

INDIAN COTTON.

THE INDIAN MARKET was steady throughout the month and was supported by the large offtake of ready cotton and the fact that, at the present level, professional operators are reluctant to operate freely on the short side. Optimistic rumours with regard to the course of the peace negotiations lent an additional tone to prices but the breakdown which occurred later had a damping effect on bullish sentiment with the result that the Indo-American parity showed again signs of a widening tendency. The slump in America consequent upon the publication of the Bureau figures was fully responded to by India, and at the time of writing prices are quiet with Bulls and Bears adopting a non-committal attitude, awaiting developments.

ILL-ADVISED BOYCOTT.

The Forward Market which had enjoyed during the early part of the month a period of comparative tranquility was again disturbed towards the close by the revival of animosities and an attempt on the part of a section in the Bazaar to boycott European Firms. Though it is hardly possible for a vociferous and irresponsible minority to obstruct for any length of time legitimate Traders from going about their business, the fact remains that this ill-advised move had the effect of shaking again confidence in the stability of the market and of causing conservative Merchants to withdraw their full support from it.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION.

Figures of International consumption which were recently published show a considerable increase in the world's takings of Indian cotton as the following comparison shows:—

1929-30. 6,087,000 B/s.
1928-29 5,178,000 B/s. 1927-28. 4,523,000 B/s.

The main reason for this increase is the very wide Indo-American parity which ruled throughout last Season and the distress conditions prevailing in India of which overseas Buyers took apparently the fullest advantage.

CHEAPNESS OF OOMRA AND BENGAL.

The parity is still wide enough especially in Oomra and Bengal and as there seems to be a latent demand for these growths, we expect a good demand for them from both, the Continent and the Far East, as soon as prices are stabilized.

NEW CROP OUTLOOK.

THE CROPS with the exception of Oomras have on the whole been following a normal course throughout the month. The latter laboured under a severe spell of drought in the early part, but the widespread rains which have fallen since relieved the situation, and all crops are now doing well. If the weather continues to follow a normal course from now onwards we consider that the loss from the reduction in the acreage will be at least made up and that we may yet get supplies equalling if not actually exceeding last year's arrivals, especially as with the recent heavy rains, the sub-soil moisture is likely to be maintained, a fact which augurs well for the development of the second crops.

YIELD PROSPECTS.

THE YIELDS: The first news to hand regarding the expected yield of the Khariff crops is as follows compared with actual arrivals in the previous 3 years (in '000s).

	1930-31. Estd.	1929-30 Actual	1928-29 Actual	1927-28. Actual.
OOMRA:				
Berar and C. P.	1,200	1,329	1,293	1,194
Khandish	325	299	370	325
Moglai and B/Naggar	440	546	457	543
Mathia	80	87	128	118
C. India	425	486	511	484
TOTAL OOMRAS	2,470	2,747	2,764	2,644
BROACH	260	278	190	249
SURTI	120	160	85	129

ARRIVALS OF CROP.

ARRIVALS: According to the latest information to hand the Bengal Crops are normal whilst the Oomra crops will be on the whole late. Arrivals are expected as follows:—

	FIRST	Moderate	Full.
U. P.	2nd fort., Sept.	First fort., Oct.	Early November
Punjab	End September.	Mid. Oct.	Early November
C. P.	2nd fort., Oct.	Mid. November	End November
C. India	2nd fort., Oct.	Mid. November	End November
Berar	2nd fort., Oct.	Mid. November	End November
Khandish	Mid. Oct.	Beg. November	Mid. November
Moglai	2nd fort., Oct.	Mid. November	End November

It will be seen that if expectations materialize the main Oomra crops will be moving practically simultaneously, and this is bound to bring a heavy pressure on the market especially as financing facilities will be restricted this year as a consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the Trade last Season. It is, therefore, more than ever necessary that the hedge market should function properly and that confidence should be restored with a view to inducing big investors to lend their assistance in the marketing and financing of the crops. Else, if a situation of uncertainty and irregular trading should again arise, we are afraid that a repetition of distress conditions will be in evidence to the benefit of the oveseas Buyer's interests and the obvious detriment of those of the Indian trader and ryot.

THE STATISTICAL POSITION.

The large offtake and heavy shipments during the month have added further tone to a position which was gathering up strength for some time, and the unsold stock is to-day materially lower than it was last month as well as on August 31st last year.

Though final figures of shipments and Consumption are not yet available, we have compiled the following estimate of the Statistical position as it stood at the close of the Season, basing ourselves on preliminary figures which, we think, are very near the actual.

Estimated Yield.

	Bales.
Oomras	2,747,000
Bengal	1,090,000
P/American	440,000
Broach/Surti	430,000
Dhollera	260,000
Comptah-Dharwar	170,000
Western-Northern	235,000
Tinnivelly-Cambodia	320,000
Sundries	150,000
Handloom consumption	750,000
Total	6,592,000
CARRYOVER	1,047,000
TOTAL SUPPLIES	7,639,000
OFFTAKE:	
	Bales.
Europe and U. S. A.	1,850,000
Japan-China	1,980,000
Mills	2,400,000
Handlooms	750,000
Total	6,980,000
	Bales.
Estimated Carryover	659,000
Vs. previous Season's	1,047,000

READY COTTON SITUATION.

THE READY MARKET was very steady during the month and margins have, as expected, continued to show a stiffening tendency. The better qualities of C. P. and Berar have practically disappeared whilst top grades in Central India, Khandeish and Bengal are no longer available. We would advise Stockholders to take this opportunity of gradually disposing of their stocks, for as soon as New Crop arrivals commence we expect a material drop in margins of Old Crop Cotton. Our remarks apply more forcibly to Bengals where smalls supplies of new crops have already commenced to trickle in up-country.

THE OFFTAKE.

We make the offtake during the month as follows:—

	For the month of August	For Season 1929-30.
Oomras	118,000	1,016,000
Broach	28,000	115,000
Bengal	19,000	154,000
Sundries	4,000	23,000
Total	169,000	1,358,000
Same time last year	125,000	1,409,000

The distribution being:—

Leading Exporters	120,000	781,000
Mills	12,000	260,000
Other Buyers	37,000	317,000
Total	169,000	1,358,000

THE UNSOLD STOCK.

The following is our estimate of the unsold stock on September 1st, 1930:—

OOMRAS.

C. P. No. I and II.	63,000
Berar	65,000
Khandish	46,000
Moglai/C. India	97,000
Total	271,000

BENGALS.

S/Punjab, Rajputana	18,000
U. P.	5,000
Total	23,000
Broach, Surti	21,000
P/American	2,000
Dhollera	21,000
Western Comtpah	15,000
Karangani, Cambodia	3,000
African	3,000
Total	359,000
Vs. a month ago	464,000
Same time last year	493,000

BOMBAY STOCKS.

The Estimated Stock in Bombay on the same date being:—

Unsold	359,000
With Exporters	150,000
With Mills	130,000
Sold but not weighed	15,000
Total	654,000
Vs. a month ago	919,000
Same time last year	848,000

HELP

YAMUNABAI NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL

FUNDS BADLY NEEDED—PLEASE HELP

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

This Hospital gives entirely free Medical, Surgical, Gynæcological, Maternity and Dental aid to poor sufferers of all communities. The Hospital is a complete unit in itself. A large number of in-door and out-door patients treated daily.

PLEASE PAY A VISIT AND SATISFY YOURSELF.

All Contributions Should be Addressed to the SECRETARY, Bai Yamunabai Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Road North, Bombay No. 8.

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COOKED THE GAS-WAY.

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UNIVERSAL MUTUAL AID & POOR HOUSES ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Head Office "UNIVERSAL BUILDINGS", Madras.

The following are the results of the second quarterly drawing relating to the *Donation Bondholders* of the abovesaid Association held at Vuppuru Alwar Chetty's Choultry, Govindappa Naicken Street, G. T. Madras at 2 P. M. on Sunday the 7th September, 1930, under the Presidency of M. R. Ry. Dewan Bahadur A. V. Ramalinga Iyer Avl, B, A., B. C. E., Chairman of the Board of Directors Of the Association.

Number of Bonds included 1,88,324 : Number of Cash Bonuses drawn 491

First Rs. 1,000

Bond No. 1,29,909 **Rs. 1,000.**

18 of Rs. 500 each.

BONDS Nos. 3,15,386 7,54,900 1,22,735 7,53,052 2,00,888 56,683 7,56,060 81,405 73,134 3,51,425 43,450 1,39,099 1,50,778 93,451 3,00,798 52,703 3,50,601 2,52,310

472 of Rs. 20 each

2,50,095	5,53,758	3,09,888	2,06,120	2,50,929	47,339	2,52,774	18,484	48,064	1,31,056	77,797	3,09,362	17,635
78,527	1,31,051	84,710	73,120	13,959	2,06,762	1,04,924	1,33,873	1,10,958	68,733	50,316	48,888	71,817	7,58,786
75,644	96,745	7,53,586	77,252	1,31,694	87,862	7,51,757	1,32,167	46,873	70,977	73,216	7,56,085	1,52,183	7,58,499
5,57,253	16,614	5,56,362	1,52,573	70,011	1,51,537	1,00,364	1,57,924	66,698	1,42,123	5,58,419	2,06,065	8,49,391
40,330	2,03,775	1,00,945	69,815	65,483	1,09,977	1,59,801	7,51,128	3,05,316	2,09,580	54,851	19,166	2,07,549	58,683
5,55,022	71,191	1,02,188	7,55,125	1,11,996	63,294	19,170	2,51,421	1,40,258	1,31,729	68,935	1,23,510
1,41,165	47,496	65,436	12,868	7,59,064	2,06,803	1,20,450	2,09,125	3,11,345	2,03,685	2,00,609	1,44,120	1,40,111
3,08,255	1,22,541	86,990	2,51,166	78,427	5,57,409	77,842	1,33,675	2,09,888	75,711	7,50,605	3,58,855	81,653	1,32,164
1,51,386	1,43,616	55,145	47,112	2,03,506	8,48,989	7,59,886	1,41,053	1,28,982	1,51,302	1,52,387	3,57,397	78,452
1,39,193	1,04,445	1,23,929	84,887	1,31,131	7,54,599	1,03,390	7,56,229	78,766	3,07,470	1,11,496	2,02,011
3,15,589	3,03,046	71,629	3,03,211	82,204	3,05,508	18,002	2,09,787	57,066	88,162	2,09,667	3,50,802	8,43,776
3,02,483	51,341	1,55,082	3,60,236	3,59,293	7,50,329	2,04,907	7,57,299	64,324	1,27,095	85,265	1,28,537
1,55,331	3,51,438	78,598	61,517	2,07,501	3,16,552	2,50,091	12,664	8,49,011	7,50,210	1,28,797	14,353	5,56,534
8,48,895	49,185	5,51,466	18,862	37,014	1,26,932	5,59,514	83,517	19,834	3,13,515	3,54,359	45,622
1,26,916	68,348	1,21,780	44,371	1,21,518	88,234	45,996	1,01,679	3,03,853	92,825	7,54,470	2,48,304
3,08,491	93,893	3,51,717	2,49,502	1,08,061	1,29,191	1,38,846	1,02,134	7,58,763	1,24,718	2,50,054	83,039
1,20,467	96,000	2,03,828	74,797	1,27,280	75,180	50,229	2,45,929	57,832	49,447	92,692	61,605	1,58,924	5,51,348	90,441
7,59,442	3,02,324	2,65,544	2,48,227	52,054	1,27,406	44,562	3,16,574	1,51,479	1,56,966	1,33,397	59,108
93,801	61,270	76,658	3,01,713	2,49,507	3,13,406	2,04,863	3,52,577	2,47,086	3,52,111	66,057	2,49,122	8,49,878
65,557	7,56491	80,677	51,183	69,536	7,54,124	78,467	75,515	58,275	2,07,582	1,51,154	8,48,103	1,01,759	45,513
69,743	88,174	2,54,745	12,295	5,54,216	89,960	87,266	3,07,571	64,854	3,15,253	2,07,407	1,52,557	5,52,132	1,30,835
5,54,077	58,907	1,11,341	1,52,502	41,403	1,27,370	1,24,143	1,30,007	96,427	5,51,944	1,44,084	5,59,733
1,56,701	1,40,724	2,47,251	3,16,586	87,613	56,468	1,32,058	1,04,878	19,470	2,50,968	5,54,030	45,325	2,50,018
97,018	1,40,091	1,40,962	82,049	2,50,148	2,48,209	2,52,536	77,068	1,30,827	1,25,724	1,44,713	44,892
8,48,453	1,51,039	1,25,596	1,32,294	19,786	2,54,783	1,11,611	5,58,247	3,16,415	54,247	99,490	8,49,720
3,57,784	3,07,293	89,473	59,720	80,476	3,11,435	8,47,522	1,23,349	70,375	7,56,639	3,52,893	7,57,180	2,54,685
3,52,120	15,654	7,53,891	3,52,295	65,309	85,524	1,55,703	3,00,225	77,519	1,42,834	5,59,390	1,41,665	57,104
67,139	7,59,879	3,59,889	2,04,117	5,57,297	1,07,785	3,14,144	43,654	91,700	73,118	82,519	3,05,403	13,986
3,52,951	97,677	62,032	78,514	1,26,285	7,50,875	1,36,171	3,07,977	2,48,623	2,02,555	18,561	1,27,642	5,00,089
5,52,173	1,03,843	1,53,846	63,298	3,51,212	1,43,678	1,20,700	3,03,421	3,16,368	1,44,377	74,448	1,35,895
76,037	1,58,307	41,328	90,052	1,03,863	1,22,263	1,34,836	16,872	17,452	66,650	3,04,517	69,324	8,48,125	7,56,712
1,53,994	73,891	1,28,697	2,52,618	1,44,386	2,47,206	43,525	1,41,214	65,063	1,52,541	5,54,484	90,083	59,919
1,11,400	7,54,178	1,07,434	71,096	3,52,584	2,04,381	72,427	3,52,060	2,52,615	41,430	98,486	7,59,154
7,50,528	2,04,921	43,755	58,240	15,384	1,39,212	2,53,545	41,660	92,602	1,33,909	84,909	5,53,348	5,52,315
2,08,207	1,59,768	53,134	69,043	2,45,680	7,52,004	5,58,571	91,140	3,11,579	93,283	78,279	5,59,263
1,05,299	1,31,649	1,29,492	1,24,537	3,07,688	3,08,203	56,286	1,50,430	3,58,578	2,00,855	76,346	7,52,051.
97,091	7,52,549	7,59,950	206,014	53,899	1,02,212	49,140	1,44,304	1,37,552

Next Drawing will be held on 31st December, 1930.

289, Thambuchetty St., G. T., Madras, 8th September, 1930.

G. SOUNDARARAJAN, B.A., B.L. G.D.A. (Dip.)
Joint Secretary.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council Elections: City non-Mahomedan Constituency Polling.

FRIDAY, September 19.

Results of Final M. B. B. S. (Part I) Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 21

Congratulatory meeting in honour of Vir Nariman and national workers, Empire Theatre 10 a.m.

Meeting to congratulate G Waro jail-returned Satyagrahis. Procession 4 p.m.; meeting 6 p.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 24th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer

CONGRESS AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

There will be a general rally of all the Volunteers of the Brigade to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 a.m. at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

KHADI BHANDAR.

Bombay Khadi Bhandars certified by All-India Spinners' Association have decided to sell khaddar at reduced rates during 'Gandhi Week" (half an anna per rupee will be given as discount for sale). This concession will be given from 19th instant to 4th proximo.

The first day of the sale commences from Friday (19th instant) the birthday of Gandhiji.

Therefore a meeting will be held to declare the sale at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on Thurday 18th September. Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar will take the chair.

All are requested to attend the meeting.

"DISCIPLINE, CO-OPERATION, ETC.:"

Hari Bhakta Parayan Dr. Patwardhan will deliver a sermon on Discipline, Co-operation, Social Service etc., for the benefit of the members of the Swastika League at the Gokhale Hall of the Brahman Sabha, Charni Road, on Thursday (the 18th inst.) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) The 'Kirtan' will be open to members and their families by passes which can be had from the Hon. Secretaries, Swastik League.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A variety entertainment is to be held in aid of National Militia on Wednesday (1st October, 1930) at 6 p.m. at Baliwalla Theatre. Indian dances and music by Miravati Devi, Mrs. Cama, Prof. Deodhar and Miss Firdosh. Popular rates. Tickets can be had from:—Sjt. Aziz, National Militia Office, (2) Swadeshi Bazar, Madhav Baug. (3) Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian

GANDHIJI'S BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATIONS

—:o:—

MODH VANIK PRABHAT PHERI.

Under the auspices of the Modh Bandhu Samaj there will be a procession by the Modh Vanik Prabhat Pheri on the occasion of Mahatmaji's Birthday on Friday (September 19) at 6 a.m. The procession will start from the premises of the Modh Vanik Bandhu Samaj, Chira Bazar, Bombay.

LAD KASRATSHALA.

To the Mahatma Gandhiji's Jayanti celebrate all members of the lad caste are invited to be present at Lad Wadi on Friday (19th inst.) at 8-30 p.m. when Rastriya songs and speeches will be made by well-known leaders. Special arrangement is made for the ladies.

"GANDHI WEEK IN THE SUBURBS."

In honour of Mahatma Gandhi's Bith-day (falling on Friday the 19th instant) the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp has organised a Gandhi Week from the 19th to 25th instant. The following programme is fixed for the week.

FRIDAY.

Flag Salutation 8 a.m. (Vile Parle Camp).

Pulic Meeting of Women of all the Suburbs at Cements Chawl Andheri Prob. Rabade to address, 4 p.m.

Procession of ladies in connection with Foreign Cloth Boycott at Andheri, 5 p.m.

Public meeting at Vile Parle Camp, 8-30 p.m. when Rashtriya Kirtan and parades will be recited

SERGEANT WHO TOOK LAW IN HIS OWN HANDS?

—:o:—

The Memorable June 21st

INCIDENTS RECALLED BEFORE CORPORATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

"I was really amazed to see a sergeant taking the law into his own hands in this extraordinary manner" commented a witness giving evidence on Wednesday evening before the Committee appointed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation to enquire into the alleged police excesses in Bombay.

Mr. Manekshaw Dajibhoy Malaowalla said that he was an eye-witness to the happenings on July 11 when the police dispersed the Gharwal Day procession at Bori Bunder. Witness managed to take his stand on the uppermost steps of the Capitol Cinema to watch the events. Both the front doors of the Cinema being open the gangway inside was packed to the full by spectators.

SERGEANT IN 'CAPITOL' GANGWAY.

At about 6-30 p.m. a sergeant was seen inside the gang way among the "packed mass of people, bawling and ordering everyone to clear out." He was actually "poking his stick into the people and pushing them out on the footpath." To the witness it was an amazing thing to see a Sergeant behave in this manner. The kind of encroachment into a private building was in his opinion an infringement of the ordinary laws of the land and must be put a stop to at once.

WITH THE PERMISSION OF CAPITOL MANAGEMENT?

Replying to Dr. Deshmukh the witness stated that he had a clear memory of the events which occurred on the Gharwal Procession Day. The people who had gathered on the gangway of the Capitol Cinema were members of the public. He would be able to identify the Sergeant who entered the premises of the Cinema and began shouting "get out" and poking his stick into many of them. The incident lasted for about five minutes.

Q: Did the Sergeant ask the people to go out first and then poke his stick?

Witness: He did both simultaneously.

Q: To your knowledge did the Sergeant take permission of the Cinema authorities to enter the premises?

Witness: I don't think so.

Q: When the incident was going on have you any knowledge that the Cinema authorities asked for police help?

Witness: I don't know.

To Mr. Kapadia the witness said that he also saw Sergeants beating Satyagrahis and peaceful spectators without discrimination.

'TALL BOYLIKE FELLOW".

Mr. Mulraj Karsondas: Is it a fact that Sergeants assaulted even passers by?

Witness: They made no discriminations.

Dr. Collacio asked whether the Satyagrahis could be distinguished from the ordinary crowd by the mode of their dress.

Witness: Satyagrahis have their Uniform.

Witness stated that he was not a Congressman and his intention in giving evidence was to safeguard the ordinary rights of the upblic.

Mr. Hirjibehedin: Your main grievance against the Sergeant is that he should not have gone out of his way and committed criminal trespass in the Cinema?

Witness: Yes.

Q: Was there any provocation for the Sergeant to behave in such a manner?

Witness: No.

Mr. V. C. Setalvad asked witness whether the Sergeant was drunk.

Witness: He was prespiring.

Dr. Deshmukh: Did the prespiration smell of drink? (Laughter).

Mr. Talpade witness said that the Sergeant in question was a "tall boylike fellow." Whom he could identify if produced. Witness opined that it was "undignified" for any man to be handled in the manner the Sergeant did on that day.

THE MEMORABLE JUNE 21ST.

Mr. Jivandas P. Dutia examined, stated that he was present on the Volunteer Rally Day on the Azad Maidan on June 21. The rally was to be held in honour of Pandit Motilal Nehru and was banned by the Magistrate. At the time he arrived on the scene the volunteers, Desh Sevikas and some ladies connected with the Congress were inside the Maidan which was surrounded by the police, Sergeants and mounted sowars.

The first police charge took place at about 8 a.m. in which police constable and sergeants took part lathies were used and the witness himself removed seven to eight injured persons to the hospital. He believed that about 50 persons were injured in this charge.

The second charge occurred half an hour later when the mounted sowars charged volunteers. Witness picked up one man who had a hoof mark on his body and removed him to the hospital.

The third charge was made after Pandit Motilal had left the Maidan. On the whole about 300 persons received injuries in the assaults.

Mr. Kapadia: Did the police make any distinction between the Satyagrahis and sightseers?

Witness: The assaults were indiscriminate.

Watching the scene from near the Tata Statue witness saw some sergeants entering the private building next to Mr. Harkisondas' bungalow and the public beaten. Three persons were injured here.

WHO BEAT THE WOMEN?

Replying to Mr. B. T. Desai witness explained that Satyagrahis small batches on the Maidan in smll batches surrounded by a cordon of women volunteers. He saw the police assaulting the women who formed the cordon.

Mr. Desai: Who beat the women, the sergeants or the police?

Witness: I can't say that.

Q: Did you see men running away and the police chasing them?

Witness: Yes.

Q: Why did they beat people who were dispersing?

Witness: Evidently to terrorise them. This is my chief grievance.

Witness remarked that he was connected with the Bhatia Volunteer Corps started in 1912. The Corps was regularly parading on the maidan even during the War and no objection was taken.

Mr. Talpade: Were the Congress volunteers on the maidan drilling or in military formation?

Witness: They were squatting in groups.

NO CAUSE FOR LATHIS.

To Dr. Deshmukh witness stated the Satyagrahis as well as the public were peaceful and would have submitted to arrest without protest and there was absolutely no cause o: provocation for lathi charges.

The Committee then adjourned to Friday.

B. P. C. C. AND DESH SEVIKA SANGHA

—:o:—

False Report About Differences

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you kindly print the following letter in order to explain away the misunderstanding that has arisen in the public mind over the election picketing.

On the 10th. on account of the very heavy rain our group-leaders, who were in charge of the rank and file, were not able to come to Bombay due to the failure of the train service and the tram service. This time, there was a doubt in the mind of the Committee of the Rashtriya Stri Sabha whether it was more important to waste our energies on the passing episode of picketing the election or on concentrating on the important work of stopping the sale of foreign cloth at this juncture of our national struggle and specially as this work has been entrusted to women by Mahatma Gandhi. But as the Committee found that all the Sevikas were anxious to have this experience of being in the Esplanade lock-up, the Committee decided to postpone the cloth-picketing and carry out the election-picketing to please our enthusiastic sevikas. They are going to picket the election jointly with the members of the Seva Dal.

I wish to emphasise the fact that there is no difference of any kind with the B. P. C. C. We have been consulting together about the different national work which we have been carrying on jointly.

I hope this explanation will settle once for all the unauthorised reports which have been appearing in various newspapers.—Yours, etc.

G. H. S. CAPTAIN.
G. R. JEEJEEBHOY.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH

—:o:—

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh.)

To-day there is no cloth picketing. Sewikas will picket the Council Election.

Following are the instructions to Sewikas who have to come Sukhanand Dharamshala for picketing the Council Election.

Members of the first batch to be on duty from 7 to 12-30 p.m. and members of the second batch from 12.30 to 6 p.m.

MEMBERS OF 1ST BATCH.

1. Srimati Jaishriben;
2. Srimati Dahiben;
3. Srimati Bachubai Wagle;
4. Srimati Kamarkoti.

MEMBERS OF THE 2ND BATCH.

1. Srimati Najaben.
2. Srimati Champavatiben;
3. Dr. Saraswatibai;
4. Srimati Jamnaben. and
5. Srimati Bijayaben.

JEWISH MARRIAGE DISPUTE.

—:o:—

Girl's Evidence In High Court Case.

The dissatisfied Jewish girl who wants to have her betrothal declared null and void gave evidence in the High Court on Tuesday.

In this case the girl Najia Noori Shirazi was betrothed "by proxi" in Basra with the defendant David Sassoon Ezekiel residing at New Nagpada Bombay. Coming down to Bombay when she saw the defendant she declared "I do not like the boy", and left the defendants's place. The defendant, however, is keen on having her as his bride, and contends that the betrothal at Basra, is binding and irrevocable.

Mr. Mathilon, instructed by Messrs. Thakordas and Madgaonker, appeared for the plaintiff.

Miss Mithan Tata, Barrister, with Mr. Homi D. Banaji, Advocate, instructed by Messrs. Solomon and Co. appeared for the defendant.

Both the girl and her mother gave their evidence in Arabic through an interpreter.

Resuming her evidence on Tuesday Najia in the course of her examination, Najia stated that she did not know the defendant, but remembered the occasion when the defendant's mother and sister went to see her at Basra. The latter represented to her that the defendant was 24 years old and employed in E. D. Sassoon's on a salary of Rs. 500. As her family was poor and there was no demand for dowry, witness and her mother tempted to make negotiations. Thereupon, the defendant's mother and sister desried to perform the betrothal ceremony. Witness did not agree to it until she and her mother had seen the bridegroom in Bombay. Subsequently witness went through the ceremony on the understanding that if she did not like the defendant, she could separate.

Continuing, Najia said that at the time of betrothal, she was given a wrist watch by Nisim Binod who acted as proxy to the defendant. After betrothal she and her mother sailed for Bombay and came as deck passengers, though they were told that a cabin would be arranged for them. In Bombay the defendant and his second sister received them at the wharf.

"As soon as I saw the defendant" said Najia, "I immediately told my mother that I did not like the boy. (Laughter.) We, however, went to his house and in the evening left the place as I had no inclination to marry him.

Counsel: Are you prepared to marry him now?—No.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Miss Tata, counsel for the defendant, witness said that she was staying with her uncle at Basra since infancy. He looked upon her as his own child. One day Nissim Binod, the defendant's mother and sister came to her house and stated that they wanted a girl from Iraq for the defendant. No photograph was shown to witness or her people. Witnes asked what sort of "boy" defendant was and what he did. They assured witness about his age and respectability, and further said that the marriage could be solemnised after her seeing him in Bombay, but that meanwhile the betrothal could be gone through. They were in a great hurry and did not give time to make inquiries about his family. Further the mother and sister of the defendant said that he would give the girl a dowry of Rs. 2,500.

"THE PRETTIEST GIRL".

In answer to further questions Najia said that the betrothal took place the next day after the interview. The Rabi came to her house and the ceremony was performed in the presence of ten or twelve people. The defendant's people told witness and her mother that they looked for other girls in Iraq and found her the prettiest. When the Hakim and the defendant's sister asked her at the ceremony whether she was willing, witness said that she was willing to go through the "kudhashin ceremony", but that she would go to Bombay and only marry the defendant if she liked.

After her arrival in Bombay witness was taken to the defendant's house. Before she left his house the same evening, she told him that she did not like him and that she was not his wife. She could not say whether he was angry or pleased when she told him so.

MOTHER'S EVIDENCE.

Aziza, the mother of Najia was then examined. She said that the defendant's mother and sister came to her house at Basra and desired to get a girl for him. They represented to her that he was "a very good boy" and that his age was 24. After the betrothal during the voyage to Bombay, only a half-ticket was purchased for Najia.

Counsel: What did your daughter tell you at the wharf?—She said "Mother, I do not like this boy, he is older than my father."

Witness further stated that the defendant appeared to be quite different from the description given to her.

Further hearing will be resumed on Wednesday.

EVIDENCE FOR DEFENCE.

Miss Flora Ezekiel, the defendant's sister was the first witness on Wednesday. Examined by Miss Tata, she said that in Basra when she and her mother met the plaintiff and her people, she told them that the defendant was 24 years old. Witness gave the plaintiff and her mother sufficient time to make enquiries about the defendant. There were no conditions mentioned to them regarding the marriage. They agreed to give Najia Rs. 2,500 on behalf of the defendant. After the betrothal ceremony ("Kidushism") was over, they all came down to Bombay.

On landing in Bombay, continued the witness, they were met at the wharf by the defendant. Witness could say that the girl and the defendant liked each other. At the defendants' house at Nagpada, the plaintiff's aunt and cousin came later the same day. The cousin wanted Najia and her mother to go with him to his house. As they refused, he created a scene whereupon the defendant went to the Police Station to complain.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mathalon, the witness said that before going to Basrah, she tried to find out a suitable girl for her brother in Bombay, but did not select anybody. Witness and her mother then left for Basrah where after seeing about 20 girls they selected the plaintiff, whom they met through a broker. Witness could not say whether the plaintiff and her mother were satisfied with the defendant whose photograph was given to them by the witness.

JEWISH LAW.

The next witness for the defendant was Mr. E. M. Ezekiel, Professor of Hebrew in the St Xavier's College, Bombay. Examined by Miss Tata, he said he was often called upon by the Jewish congregation in Bombay to expound the religious law.

THE "KASEPH KUDESHIM."

The "Kaseph Kudeshim" (betrothal) ceremony, continued witness, was a consecration by which a woman becomes the wife of a man. The Mosaic (old Jewish) law even allowed cohabitation after this ceremony, but it had been disallowed by the "Scribes" (commentators). According to the Jewish law, the mere reason that a woman disliked the man would be a frivolous pretext. She must produce substantial reason for such dislike.

His Lordship:—What constitutes dislike?—If the husband was suffering from leprosy or was morally depraved.

WIFE, BUT SEPARATE.

Witness added that if after the betrothal the woman disliked her husband, the latter could not compel her to perform the "huppa" (marriage) ceremony. The husband could try to induce her, but not actually compel her.

His Lordship:—Is she still his wife?—Yes. She cannot be married to another man.

His Lordship:—Can the husband compel her to live with him?—No.

His Lordship:—They are called husband and wife, but they do not live so. Rather an anamolous position, is it not?—It is, but the Jewish law stands thus. In such circumstances, the husband cannot be compelled to divorce his wife.

CONDITIONAL MARRIAGE.

Further questioned witness said that in the case of conditional marriage, the conditions must be stated in the paper at the betrothal. If the conditions were only orally mentioned, they were of no value. Witness had no authority for this statement, but he had not come across a single instance where the conditions were not reduced to writing.

Further hearing was adjourned to Friday.

ABETTING IN BOYCOTT OF POLICE.

Mandalsing, a volunteer of the Ville Parle Camp was arrested at Chembur under Sec. 117 I.P.C. for abetting in the boycott of the police and convicted to 3 months R. I. and Rs. 25 fine or in default one month.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, SEPT. 18, 1930.

PREPARING FOR THE LONDON "FEAST"

—:o:—

Our Simla correspondent wires that according to private reports Sir Fazli Husain has issued certain instructions to the Muslim "delegates" to the Round Table Conference. We will not be surprised if the allegation turns out to be true. Indeed these instructions are a natural outcome of the Fazli Husain-Bureaucracy alliance which has long been an open secret. It does not require any close study of the terms reported to have been suggested by Sir Fazli Husain to show that communal separatism is sought to be bought at the expense of National freedom. This was only to be expected. The very personnel of the Round Table Conference constituted, as it is, of reactionaries and communalists among Hindus and Mussalmans reveals the intention to deny India's rights on the ground of communal dissensions. And the extra precautions taken by Sir Fazli Husain merely propose to guarantee still further a preliminary communal squabble for the purpose of evading the constitutional issue and thus ensuring the domination of British Security services.

Sir Fazli Husain's instructions, nevertheless, bring into prominence two issues. He recommends insistence on separate electorates, the present proportion of weightage in provinces other than Bengal and the Punjab, representation in proportion to population in Bengal and the Punjab and statutory safeguards for Muslim representation in the services. He wants these questions to be raised before any discussion about constitutional advance. He is clearly calling upon the so-called Muslim representatives to barter away national rights in exchange for "British sympathy" which means British domination. What happens then to the tall talk about Dominion Status, Federalism and full reforms for the North-Western Provinces? Nothing is easier than to present an ultimatum, with the desired results to the Hindus, specially the communalist Hindus who will be present at the Round Table Conference to oblige Sir Fazli Husain's delegates. But may we ask if putting the Mussalmans of Bengal and Punjab under the control of the Civil Service and perpetuating the fetters of the N. W. F. P. is not the most cynical betrayal of the Mussalmans of India? Does this not prove that the champions of the fourteen points were deceiving the Mussalmans all along?

The communalists' squabbles, which are sure to secure the first place in the endeavours of those invited to the "constitutional feast" in St. James' Palace, London in November, will be starred with malicious delight by the British Imperialist Press and, the exhibition of the communalist "cock fight" at the expense of the Indian tax-payer will, we suppose, not be repellant to official Labour. The gentlemen who have received the command of Lord Irwin to go to London have been mainly selected to provide the "cock-fight." Mr. Jinnah and some others never weary of telling Congressmen that they must participate in the London Conference because they are anxious to argue India's case not only before the British, but before the bar of world opinion. The Congress is as determined to ensure the protection of all legitimate rights and interests of minorities as to win India's freedom. But the communal problem is a problem for Indians themselves to solve and not a matter for negotiation with a third party. What India will negotiate with Britain is the taking over of the full control over the country's affairs and she will do so as an equal of Britain and not as a suppliant before her.

CONGRESS : BULWARK AGAINST VIOLENCE

—:o:—

Government will be well advised to ponder deeply over the significant warning given by that veteran Congressman, Mr. T. R. Phookun of Assam, in his statement to the Press. He was one of the leaders of the Non-Co-operation movement of 1921 and describes how in his province the Congress organisations "kept down violence, working under the most trying circumstances." He remarks: "After the fight was suspended we challenged the Government (of Assam) to prove one single act of violence committed by our volunteers but the Government refused to take up the challenge, and asked us to forgive and forget, which we really did."

After eight years what is Mr. Phookan's experience? The Government of Assam imitate the action of other local Governments in declaring Congress organisations illegal in the province. In doing so they have followed the policy enunciated from Simla. Mr. Phookan's protest against that policy is significant and opportune. To declare Congress organisations illegal, says the Assam nationalist leader, is the "biggest blunder." He observes: "The Government of India should have known that it is the Congress, inspired by the spirit of non-violence, instilled into it by Mahatma Gandhi, that has been effective in keeping down terrorism and the vindictive spirit of violence. That mighty organisation, with its innumerable branches all over India, has been a standing guard against violence, as no military or other force could have ever done and it has been carefully searching to detect and put a stop to any movement against the spirit of non-violence." And yet Government have rejected opportunity after opportunity offered to them by Mahatma Gandhi, the chief inspirer of the Congress movement based on non-violence and truth, to come to terms with the Nation. They have sent to prison by now almost all leaders of the Congress organisation throughout the country and the apologists of their policy in this country and Britain have the temerity of vilifying the Congress as a "disruptive" force. Where would India be now, but for the insistent preaching of non-violence by the Congress?

GENTLEMANLY BEHAVIOUR

—:o:—

We published yesterday the full text of the correspondence regarding the insulting treatment meted out to Mr. Uberoi of Kanshi Ram Krishna Lal and Company of Jharia, by the European Manager of the Bararee Coke Plant. By rudely asking him to take off his Gandhi cap, this man, as Mr. Uberoi says in his letter to the Secretary of the Indian Coal Merchants' Association, was guilty of "a direct contradiction of the laws of etiquette and propriety and insult to Indian self-respect." This impertinence was bad enough in itself. But the defence of the Managing Agents, Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co. is almost intolerably worse. The letter of protest against this affront addressed by the Honorary Secretary of the Indian Coal Merchants' Association was dismissed in deliberately discourteous language by the Managing Agents. "The only explanation we can offer regarding the incident referred to therein is", say these gentlemen, "that as a Gandhi cap can hardly be recognised as a national head dress, our Works Manager would naturally expect Babu Gianchand Uberoi to remove it on entering his office". As a combination of sheer obstinate impudence this little effort of Messrs. Jardine Skinner and Co., is hard to beat. We are glad that the Indian Coal Merchants' Association has promptly taken up this gratuitous challenge to Indian self-respect. A considerable amount of insufferable nonsense is being shrieked regarding the necessity of teaching Indians a "lesson". It was time the "Europeans" in India like the Works Manager of the Bararee Coke Plant and his employers were taught to respect Indian etiquette and National dignity. And we congratulate the Indian coal merchants of Jharia on their resolve to do so.

THE BOYCOTT TELLS

In the "Neue Frere Fresse" a well-known Vienna newspaper, Dr. Karrer of the Chamber of Trade of Feldhirch, a manufacturing town in Austria, laments the plight of the textile workers of his country engaged in factories whose business is to export goods to India. He pays a tribute to the potency of the Indian boycott of foreign textiles when he says that the Austrian workers have been brought to a full realization "of what it means to them when in the Far East a country awakens to the call of a prophet." He declares that Austria's textile trade with India has been killed "at one blow." Huge stocks of goods suitable for the Indian market only are lying idle. India has no desire whatsoever to injure Austrian trade but like every country in Europe she is anxious to promote her own indigenous industry. For goods she has at present no ability to produce, she is keen on depending on the Continental market and it should be worth while for Austrian manufacturers to study the Indian demand for goods which their country can supply her.

BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

The country is faced with a trouble so great,
'Tis madness her sufferings to underrate,
Tis boycott alone that can help her sad plight,
So boycott there must be, the boycott is right.
The owners of some mills with rage distraught
That Congress a ban on their goods should have brought;
The country may suffer, the worker may die,
But a clear pound of flesh they must have they do cry.
The Congress is voice of a nation at bay;
No merchant or worker need fear its just sway;
The boycott will soon bring defaulters to sense
And help both the merchant and worker immense.
Chorus (all together)
Then let's hope and pray
The boycott will stay,
Till owners will learn
Human values to weigh!
"COUNTRY FIRST."

THE SILENT WORKER

—:o:—

Amidst the many warriors brave
Our country hath, I know the one,
Nor fame nor honour though he crave,
In work and zeal gives place to none.

Before e'en Mahatma gave the word
Swadeshi vow to take and keep,
His quick ear people's sufferings heard,
His keen eyes saw their children weep;

So when the Mahatma's message came,
Like singing-bird from cage let loose,
Tore off the clothes bespeaking shame,
And Khadi did he joyful choose.

The earth admires or it sleeps.
The moon serenely shines her rays,
So country's banner high he keeps
By silent work, unheeding praise.

His hand has learnt the healing art,
And many are the cures thereby;
Yet greater healing does his heart,
To want and sorrow ever nigh.

Disciples Mahatma has indeed,
But none than he more firm and true,
In word and thought so constant heed
The Master's teachings great and new!

—SEVIKA.

THE CONFERENCE AND PARSEES

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The expected has happened. Two months of suspense and at the end of that period with the bursting of the bubble of Peace has come confirmation of our worst fears. The Congress believes in the vitality of the nation and of her patriots 30,000 of whom have already gone to jail. Indeed when the seed of peace, once sown by Jayakar-Sapru and Company, was not watered by the sincerity of Simla, the tree could not grow, much less bear any fruit. We remember how Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had seen this before his arrest.

At this critical juncture the Parsi community must make up its mind about that Round Table Conference. Simla and Whitehall think that the Table tamasha can be staged without the help of the Congressmen. Simla is in no mood for Peace or Reconciliation. It is as implacable as it is misguided about the intensity of the desire for freedom. Simla and Whitehall err fatally when they think or seem to think that the Congress is moribund. As a result of this the Congress is going to keep away from that table. India's voice will remain unheard—heard only will be the voices of India's communalists seeking to drive the wedge of mutual suspicion and disunity deeper in the heart of India.

Parsis, what will you do? Will you join those communalists or will you retain your pioneer reputation by standing with the Congress? The Parsi community taken in its entirety must refuse to send delegates to the Conference. The Round Table will be as great a fiasco as, if not greater than, the Peace talks. No Conference can be a success without the help of the Congress. The Parsis know that the Congress is India and India is the Congress. Hence it follows that nothing can come out of the mirage of the Conference. The Parsis must give the lead to India's wrangling minorities by refusing to be a party to that tamasha of Beaverbrook and his imperialist lingoes. If, as it is possible, a few of our Parsi Knights go to the Conference we must promptly disown them by convening a meeting and passing resolutions to that effect. This requires no doubt a very abiding faith in the Congress but I am sure this the Parsis do not lack.

We should not think that it is absolute essential for Parsis to go to that R. T. C., because even if we were to suppose that the minorities were granted certain safeguards then would that scheme work in face of the determined opposition of the Congress? The fate of Dyarchy in Bengal will be the fate of such a scheme of safeguards if it is opposed by the Congress. It would be unworthy of us if our community saves its chimerical safeguards by going to that Conference in spite of the Congress prohibition. What will the Parsi Liberals do? I am sure they will think twice before sailing for that table. Not much is expected from the Round Table Conference. No one will be surprised if it ends in a huge fiasco.—Yours, etc.,

P. N. DRIVER.

Poona.

AN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.

—:o:—

LITIGATION V. ARBITRATION.

(BY NAYAN H. PANDIA.)

The subject of settlement of civil disputes by arbitration, instead of by litigation through the law courts, is of ever present interest to the Indian, having regard to the ancient Punchayet system to which he has been brought up, and his growing poverty and consequent difficulty in defraying the ever increasing costs of litigation.

The expression "costs of litigation" covers several items, viz: (1) delay, (2) court costs and fees and (3) expense of engaging the services of a lawyer. Be the law never so good in theory, uncertain or dilatory administration, through cumbersome or defective machinery, goes far to defeat its aims. The costs and fees paid to courts and court officers form no inconsiderable item and are a prolific source of denial of justice to the poor. These costs have existed so long that there is a disposition to regard them as fundamental. That is a mistake. The costs exist solely and entirely as creatures of statute.

ANACHRONISM.

The early English Law had no system of costs. Before the statute of Gloucester (6 Edward I. C. 1) no person was entitled to recover any costs of suit either in plea, real, personal or mixed. It is impossible to find any principle by which costs are determined and regulated. They bear little relation to the actual disbursements of the parties. The fees paid by the litigants bear no closer relation to the State's expenses in maintaining the judicial organisation. The aggregate amount derived by the State from this source of revenue, is generally found to leave a surplus in its hands, to be used for other State purposes. The system is an anachronism. The entire question of the costs and fees paid to courts and court officers deserves to be carefully studied in discussions concerning the betterment of the administration of justice.

PARASITIC SERVICE.

The lawyer is indispensable to the conduct of proceedings before the courts, and yet the fees which he must charge for his services are more than millions of persons can pay. Even the best procedure will require the presence of the trained advocate. With a vast body of ever changing law, the layman, in order to understand his rights, what he can and cannot do, must have the assistance of a lawyer. Similarly the procedural law, in accordance with which litigation must be conducted, is a maze to the uninitiated: it has become a science in itself. All this means costs for the litigant. It may be said, part of the need for lawyer's services is artificial. There is no reason why a court summons should read "You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the day of 193, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence: and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case."—so that it is necessary to employ a lawyer to explain that the plain English words do not mean what they say, but in law mean that you are not required to appear before the court at all, but must file an appearance and answer before the date mentioned in the writ. A little modernising will eliminate such purely parasitic services.

It is in view of these defects in the law and its administration, that it is felt that it would be better for the people if more of their controversies are settled by arbitration. Arbitration as provided for by statute in effect permits disputants to create a tribunal of their own either by agreeing on the persons to arbitrate or by agreeing to use the arbitration machinery of some private organisation. This agreement is generally called a "submission" and the law permits the award to be en-

(Continued on Page 7.)

BY THE WAYSIDE

HUMOURS OF THE ELECTION COMEDY.

(BY "PROMENEUR".)

Once more, the mist had lifted that had enveloped the massive, almost brutally menacing, Tower into dimness and the heavenly breath that had blown incessantly into silvery liquid for the last two days seemed to have slackened its speed.

No longer did the Tower hang in the mid-air like some reproach of Fate and the little 'lacs' that produced the effect of ghostly, marine vegetation on the mowed-down lawn-grass had evaporated, it seemed, overnight. But the depression continued and increased as a furious but weak-kneed shower spent itself out, now and then, and the motor-car wheels whirred past the muddy Hall corner with impatient hurry.

The Hall-doors were wide-open. The shabby, drowsy figures that eternally covered the low steps, leaning against the Gothic doors, had disappeared into some dark basements and under railway bridges, one imagined. The city had pressed this proletariat to the warmth of her breasts, in a surge of mother-instinct: the sleepy office-clerks and tramps and the other members of a nondescript order who seemed to have a strange fascination for this 'beauty spot' (that is to say, in the modest, urban sense) were invisible, or, rather, were conspicuous by their absence (as we say in our glib, dear journalese).

No, that engineer who had built all those lighthouses that stir such strange yearnings in us was as solemnly poised as ever on his eloquent, granite pedestal: he was not smiling: he had not tucked his rather imposing roll of designs into his trouser pockets. Nor, alas, did he shed a solitary, stormy tear. Perhaps, he had too many lighthouses in his little head and perhaps, too, he was contemplating on the prospects of penetrating the darknesses of Eternity with the light of his lighthouses....

Silence slumbered away into languor under that fateful Gothic porch that stands a veritable horror in our deepest consciousness as a symbol of the identity of the purple robe of learning and the rusty rod of power—one had almost said rifle-butt or 'lathi', the police-sergeants who sat on the Gothic pieces of furniture in self-complacent heroic poses reminded one of the symbolic 'lathi'. They nursed their rhinoceros hides and leather-leggings, by turns, in the best 'bandobust' manner. A brilliant bunch of famished-looking, lean Malwanis stood away from them, at a duly respectful distance.

The election was in progress, but it may have been a funeral, either, judged by the whole manner that characterised the distinguished assembly. Even the professional and quasi professional undertakers,—I beg your pardon—canvassers and election agents and sub-agents, I mean, seemed to be afflicted with a mild fit of melancholic. The sad fact has to be recorded: and Truth, remember, has a greater claim on this blushing (I say this with due emphasis and chivalrous apologies to the fair ones who are hereinafter described as volunteeresses of the Seva Dal) if obliging pen:—my friends, the election-agents, quite, failed in their proverbial fussiness. A cup of tea—not to offend the T. T. susceptibilities—might have cheered them into greater enthusiasm. Perhaps, the 'bandobust' jarred on their poor jaded nerves: or, it may also be, some of them were shell-shocked, I mean, 'lathi'-shocked, of course.....

The stage-setting, carpentry and all, was complete. But the actors seemed a shade nervous with an unsual amount of stage-fright. Clearly, the bevy of volunteeresses were a disturbing factor, as they say, of profound significance.

A figure of an elderly gentleman who wore a blasing 'pugri' with its attractive gold ornamentation approached these Seva Dal amazons (no offence, I hope). The keen, intelligent, middle-classish Maratha faces of the fair-ones responded to a ripple of laughter, as he did so. The man looked worried, desperate. He waved his arms, he was articulate. The 'pugri' shook perceptibly.....

"Now, now, girls", he appealed to the 'gulmohur sareets,' "don't you flock together. Listen to me, will you? Don't crowd together, you hear me?"

"Or, "the poor fellow was impressvely pathetic, "I shall have

(Continued on Page 7.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Mr. Sastri's Impossible Position.

The Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri is making gallant efforts to apologise for the Round Table Conference by seeking to reconcile the opposites. We admire his courage, but we must also sympathise with him for his failure. Mr. Sastri insists on India's fitness for political institutions as perfect as those of South Africa and Ireland. Yet he speaks of safeguards to "temper progress" which connotes, if anything, what in direct language may be called reservation of some vital powers by the British. He acknowledges the "reasonable aspirations of India's young people." But in the very same breath he virtually pleads for the Round Table Conference the very basis of which is—we hope Mr. Sastri has read the full text of the "peace" correspondence—Britain's refusal to "satisfy" the aspirations of India's young men. Mr. Sastri's position is a challenge to logic and reason and is utterly impossible.

The "Leader" and the R. T. C.

This appears to be the trouble with Mr. Chintamani also. His paper, the "Leader" of Allahabad, frankly admits that "the Congress represents the strongest and most influential political organisation in the country", and that "no scheme of reforms to which the Congress does not subscribe is likely to have much chance of being worked successfully." It is, further, not "over-sanguine of results". And yet it pleads for a chance to the delegates to give the Round Table Conference a trial. Our contemporary refuses to face the basic implication of its own admissions. For a Conference—with carefully chosen Indian "delegates" who are remarkable for their reactionary and separatist views—summoned after the rejection of Congress terms and during "the imprisonment of practically all its leaders and the declaration as unlawful associations of many of its constituent parts" means that Britain intends to deal not with India but the Indian situation on her own terms. It may be impossible for others, but Mr. Chintamani cannot fail to visualise the Round Table Conference correctly—a picture of mendicants and alms-givers set in a background of lathis—Lucknow is an instance—and of jails containing 30,000 of India's best men and women, most of whom undergoing rigours reserved for felons. The Congress demands the boycott of the Round Table Conference because, in the present circumstances and with the so-called "representatives" it is the gravest insult to India's national self-respect. Mr. Chintamani must not be a party to it.

Why Not Mr. Shaukat Ali Too?

We are very happy to learn that one serious omission has been made good. The Round Table Conference will enjoy the benefits of Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan's presence. It appears that the learned Doctor did not receive the invitation because he was out of station. We welcome this explanation and we withdraw our criticism of the Government. The Viceroy has not failed to do his duty on behalf of India which demanded reciprocity of the efforts of English entertainment committees. But we must urge the claims of Mr. Shaukat Ali once again and more strongly. True he has announced his intention of brightening London even without an invitation. But this very chivalrous sportsmanship is an added argument in favour of an invitation. The significance, secondly, of the proposed St. James gala show requires that the picturesque Mr. Shaukat Ali should not be reduced from the position of a principal to that of a gate-crasher.

German Elections.

The swing of a very large number of German voters to the two extremes of Fascism and Communism is undoubtedly unfortunate. But it may yet prove a blessing in disguise. If it is vividly realised both by Germany and her democratic creditors, that the result of the elections places democracy on its trial, it will not be difficult for the middle parties to combine together and successfully withstand the challenge of Dictatorship whether from the Left or Right. But democracy will have to reform itself. The real danger is not dictatorship so much as the fatal omission of the leaders of democracy to appreciate the conditions of the new world and to realise their new responsibilities both in the National and International fields.

STATES' SYMPATHY WITH BRITISH INDIA

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Nawab Of Bhopal On Dominion Status

"IT PROVIDES FOR BRITISH INDIA'S ASPIRATIONS"

India's Problem Should Be Kept Above Party Politics

Opening the Bhopal Legislative Council, His Highness made a speech on September 16, dealing with the present Indian political situation.

THE LATE BEGUM MOTHER.

His Highness referred at the outset to the death of Her Highness the Begum Mother "who was enshrined in the heart of every one of us as a symbol of all that is great and noble, all that is associated with an ideal Ruler and a pesonality that makes history."

and observed that "her name will be remembered with gratitude and veneration by generations to come for the enthusiasm with which she threw herself into the movement for social reform, for the zeal and untiring energy with which she championed the cause of women no less than for the generosity and munificence with which she ever readily came to the help of every movement for the spread of education within and without the State."

Congratulating the Council on its work His Highness said: "With regard to legislation, I look upon the enactment at the initiation of the Government of the laws of Religious Freedom and "Habeas Corpus", as the two outstanding legislative achievements of the Council."

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

His Highness then dealt with the political situation as follows: "Last year I had the occasion, as a fellow Indian interested in the peace, prosperity and progress of this ancient land and as well-wisher of the Empire, to refer to the political situation in British India. I had then said "British India is forcing the pace towards complete self-government, and we of the Indian States have declared, more than once, that our full sympathies are with them in their aspirations towards the attainment of Dominion Status within the Empire." At the same time I had struck a note of caution. "New Order," I said, "is taking the place of the old and those who have any administrative responsibility, therefore, find themselves faced with a task which has to be approached with the greatest caution, prudence and Statesmanship". These words were spoken on the 21st September and on the 31st October, Lord Irwin, then whom India has not seen a more sympathetic and sincere friend, who had just returned from England where he had been pleading and pleading successfully the cause of India, made his memorable announcement at Delhi, which shall live as a great landmark in the constitutional history of this country. It is impossible to overrate the importance of that announcement. It did not leave any doubt in the mind of anybody as regards the goal of British policy in India.

DOMINION STATUS.

By declaring that he was authorised on behalf of His Majesty's Government "to state clearly that in their judgment it is implicit in the Declaration of 1917, that the natural issue of India's constitutional progress as therein contemplated is the attainment of Dominion Status". His Excellency removed the whole question from the plane where different interpretations could be put on the intentions of the British Government underlying the enactment of 1919. Henceforward, the issue was clear. The only question that remained to be solved was to discover ways and means to remove such difficulties and obstacles as lay in the way of the attainment of that cherished goal. I do not suppose there is any responsible person in this country or in England who does not appreciate and sympathise with the quickening of the national spirit and the desire for freedom which have marked the development of political thought in this country. This awakening of national consciousness in India is undoubtedly the result of, and a great tribute to, the British connection.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

But while everybody would appreciate and sympathise with the desire of India, for freedom, and for an honourable and equal position in the Empire, there is no Indian who wishes to serve her real interests, who would not strongly deprecate the use of unconstitutional methods and condemn resort to violence. Disrespect for law and authority and disregard for life and property destroy the very basis of society. We have the sad example of some Asiatic countries before us. Let us take lesson from them and effectively provide against any possibility of a repitition of those conditions in India. With a sincere and sympathetic Viceroy like His Excellency Lord Irwin, determined to help India in her constitutional struggle, there is no reason to feel pessimistic. In order that he may be able to establish the happiest relations between England and India, and be able to secure for our Motherland her due place among the nations of the Empire it should be our duty to assist him to the utmost of our capacity. This is all the more necessary in view of the fact that he must have been seriously handicapped in his great efforts to solve the problem of India by the unfair and unnecessarily bitter criticism of his policy by certain people abroad, who seem to consider themselves better qualified to deal with India's problem than the man on the spot, who by reason of his personal knowledge and experience of Indian affairs should be fully relied upon to know and understand the situation in all its bearings, far better than his critics can from a distance of several thousand miles. India's problems deserve to be kept above the plane of party politics in both the countries so that India and England may permanently unite and march together to bring peace, prosperity and good-will amongst the people of the world.

PEACE PARLEYS.

It is for these reasons that I regret all the more that the peace parleys recently conducted did not succeed in ending the political impasse and failed to induce a section of Indian opinion to participate in the task of framing a constitution which would remove the barriers from the way of our progress, and guarantee to every interest, class and community its just and legitimate rights. Thus, alone, if at all possible, the various classes, interests and communities, which go to make up the population of this country, could have been welded into one synthetic cosmic whole and a nation reared which would have played the role in world politics to which it was entitled alike by its past achievements and present importance.

BRITAIN'S SOLEMN PLEDGES.

The policy of the British Government towards India has been more then once clearly defined by responsible Ministers of the Crown affirmed by authoritative pronouncements of the Viceroy, and sanctioned by a formal Act of Parliament. This policy is based on broad principles of self-government within the Empire, and on a clear recognition of the right of India to manage her own affairs. It is inconceivable that pledges so solemnly given and so often repeated would not be redeemed. I am convinced in my own mind that the proposed Round Table Conference represents a genuine and sincere attempt on the part of responsible statesmen of Great Britain to find an amicable and honourable solution of the Indian problem inspite of its complexities and difficulties.

I have no doubt that the discussions at the Conference shall be full and free, unfettered by any preconceived notions or prejudices. Full weight will be given to the decisions arrived at by the Conference and we have the authority of no less a person than His Excellency the Viceroy himself that they shall form the basis of the proposals to be submitted to Parliament. It is in this belief that I have accepted the kind invitations of His Majesty's Government to participate in the Round Table Conference. My view of the situation is that the measure in which India will be able to influence and mould these decisions will entirely depend on the extent to which it will be possible for her to present her case with a united voice. If Indians do not succeed in adjusting their differences at home and thereby fail to achieve in England that measure of freedom which is their birth-right the responsibility will be theirs and it will not be fair to lay the blame for it at the door of others. We cannot aspire to achieve anything great till such time as we have learnt to rise above petty jealousies and blind fanaticism which under the cloak of religion have become the curse of our Motherland.

STATES AND PRINCES.

The States and Princes instead of being a drag, as is alleged by certain people, would only be too glad to co-operate in the evolution of such a scheme and contribute materially towards its success. After all the States and British India have more or less a common outlook on life. No ethnical barriers divide us. We have shared their sorrows and their griefs. When they have prospered we have rejoiced; when they have suffered we have grieved. We have sympathised with their just and legitimate aspirations, but we do not want the rights and interests of our people to be sacrificed or made subservient to the rights and interests of the other half of India. Nor do we wish to lose our own identity. We want to maintain intact our Sovercignty and our integrity. It is painful to observe the recklessness with which certain people impute motives to this demand and generalise irresponsibly that there exists a conflict of interests between all the Rulers of the States and their people. Of late a tendency has been discerned in a certain class of politicians in British India to decry anything connected with the States which are still governed by Indians, and to refuse to see anything good in them. We can only deplore such a mentality and hope that it will be realised that there are, and have been, Rulers than whom nobody else has greater solicitude for the good of their people and who have done and shall continue to do their best to safeguard the rights and interests of their subjects and to promote their well-being. The resolve of the States to retain their identity and maintain their Sovereignty arises no less from a deep concern for the rights of the people than out of regard for dynastic interests. In the States, the two go together, and any scheme affecting the political future of India as a whole must take full cognizance of the rights, privileges and position of the States, and be based on their willing consent if it is to be just and successful."

WELCOME TO MR. NARIMAN AND MR. JAMNADAS

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Sunday's Public Meeting

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, a public meeting will be held on Sunday (21st Sept.) at 10 a.m. at the Empire Theatre, Fort, to give a fitting welcome to Vir Nariman, Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta Mr. Bhumgara and his volunteers, when entrance will be by tickets of Rs. 3, 2 and 1, and annas 3 and four. Proceeds will be given away to any fund that may be suggested by Vir Nariman. Tickets will be had at the Theatre from Thusday between 2 and 6 p.m.

CONGRATULATIONS TO VOLUNTEERS

Bombay 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar. Following programme is arranged to congratulate Volunteers from G Ward, Bombay, who have returned after expiration of their Jail sentences.

Sunday (21st instant) (1) 7-30 a.m. National Flag Salutation ceremony at Tilak Maidan. (All Prabhat Pherries to attend. (2) 11 a.m. Party arranged by Mr. N. J. Gor, President of the Committee). (3) At 4 p.m. a procession including Satyagrahis will start from Tilak Maidan (Volunteers and Prabhat herries to join). (4) At 6 p.m. A public meeting will be held at Tilak Maidan to congratulate brave Satyagrahis. Leaders to address.

IMPRISONED CONGRESS LEADERS IN BOMBAY

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Dr. Mazaral Huq Gour and Maulana Hamid Ahmed two local Congress Muslim leaders and "War Councillors," who were undergoing imprisonment at Nasik Jail were brought to Bombay on Wednesday afternoon by the Nagpur Express.

It appears that they are brought down here in connection with the case against Hakim Ibrahim which comes up for hearing on next Friday. They are temporarily kept at the Byculla House of Correction.

They were met by some friends at Kalyan and Byculla. They looked quite cheerful and healthy.

VIRAR "DICTATOR" JAILED

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10 Other Volunteers Also Sentenced

THANA, September 17.

Mr. P. J. Galwankar, the "dictator" of the Virar Satyagraha Camp, was tried on Monday at Bassein for having broken the Collector's order under section 144 prohibiting picketing of liquor shops and sentenced to suffer one month's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

Along with Mr. Galwankar ten other volunteers were tried and sentenced to suffer various terms of imprisonment.

"Malabar Hill Tragedy"

With reference to the report of the evidence of Major W. I. Kennedy-Minards, at the Coroner's inquest in connection with the tragedy which occurred the other day at Malabar Hill when Mr. R. E. Mills was killed by a bullet while he was cleaning a rifle which went off accidentally, we are asked to state that Major Kennedy-Minard's correct designation is Assay Master, H. I. M.'s Mint. The late Mr. Mills had been staying with Major Kennedy-Minards for two months.

MRS. LUKMANI'S CASE.

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High Court Goes Through Minutes Of Reference

RULE ISSUED ON DIST. MAGISTRATE.

A reference was made to the High Court of Bombay by Mr. Sanjana, Sessions Judge of Thana, in the case against Mrs. Lukmani, who was convicted to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one month's further imprisonment by the Resident Magistrate of Kurla.

Mr. Justice Madgaonkar and Mr. Justice Barlee, after perusing the minutes of reference, issued a rule on the District Magistrate, Thana, to show cause why the sentence should not be set aside and pending disposal of the reference, ordered Mrs. Lukmani to be released in her own cognisance for Rs. 50.

Sessions Judge's Comments

In the course of his reference, Mr. Sanjana stated:—

"The evidence in the case, which consisted of the oral testimony of two constables showed that between 10-30 and 12-30 on the morning of July 4 last the accused stood at a distance of 25 or 30 paces in front of the shop and dissuaded some people from going to the shop and they accordingly refrained from doing so. The Sub-Inspector of Police who was the only other witness examined in the case merely added that "neither the shopkeeper nor his servant nor any of the customers were willing to come forward as witnesses owing to fear of villagers who, they were afraid, would boycott them.

"The lady", though she refused to make a defence, yet in her statement to the Magistrate, stigmatized this evidence as untruthful. The learned Magistrate, however, accepted it as reliable and thence deduced the following three propositions:— (1) That the lady "loitered" near the shop within the meaning of the word as used in section 4 of the Ordinance (2) that she did so with a view to cause the liquor shop keeper to abstain from keeping his shop which be had a right to do' and (3) that she hindered him in the use of the shop."

The Sessions Judge commenting on these points observed: "As to the first finding possibly no exception could be taken. But the second and third appear to me to be unjustifiable and wrong. A drink habit is universally acknowledged to be detrimental to the person, who has been a victim to it and an effort to wean him from it is always looked upon as praiseworthy. A person who disinterestedly taken on himself or herself to promote temperance amongst masses is invariably respected as a social benefactor.

"The law has never set its face against such activity so long as it is peacefully and reasonably pursued. Neither is the object of the Ordinance to discourage work of the kind for the general good of the masses. When people are dissuaded from frequenting a liquor shop, no doubt the business of the shop-keeper is to that extent affected and he suffers in his gains. But, because that is one of its results, it should not be presumed, in the absence of any additional circumstances pointing to the contrary, that the dissuading was done with a view to compel the shop-keeper to give up his business. And unless it was done with that as its direct primary and principal object, 'dissuading' people from frequenting the shop would not be an offence under Ordinance. For what is made punishable by section 4 of the Ordinance is molestation, and this molestation does not occur as that word is defined by the preceding section, until the person charged therewith loiters near the shop of another 'with a view to cause such other person to abstain from doing or to do any act which he has a right to do or to abstain from doing."

MAJESTY OF LAW.

Proceeding the Sessions Judge stated: "It is a cardinal principle of law that so long as the circumstances of a case are fairly and reasonably compatible with an innocent intention, the presumption of a guilty one should not be made. Therefore, when a person of the class, age and social position of the lady in this case takes on herself to do the dissuading, the ordinary presumption would be that she does it purely as a social benefit-work with the object of inducing the party dissuaded to give up a bad habit and not with the view of deterring the shop-keeper from pursuing his business as her direct and immediate purpose. Unfortunately, this activity has come to be mixed up with the mischievous programme of Civil Disobedience and is often pursued as part of it. But that is no reason why the majesty of law itself should not maintain its detached and dispassionate outlook and discriminate the innocuous from really mischievous and culpable phases of that activity."

The Judge in conclusion stated that in his opinion the second and third propositions did not follow from the facts established in the case and held that the conviction and sentence were illegal. He, therefore, recommended that the conviction and sentence be set aside and the lady acquitted.

The Session Judge added: "I should have pending decision by Their Lordships, gladly directed release of the lady on bail under the last Clause of section 438 (1). But having regard to the general attitude adopted on the subject by this class of persons. I have not deemed it consistent with the dignity of law to go out of my way to make an offer which stood little chance of being accepted."

AN ARBITRATION ASSOCIATION FOR BOMBAY.

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(Continued From Page 6.)

tered as a court judgment and enforced in like manner. The proceedings in arbitration, in their very nature, make despatch easy and delay difficult. In matters submitted to arbitration, the costs of pleadings and procedure are to a great extent eliminated and the need of the trained lawyer greatly reduced. Owing to these and other advantages, settlement by arbitration, has ever been favoured by disputants and in particular by traders.

A PRACTICAL BEGINNING.

The Association of Arbitrators for the City of Bombay has recently been started in Bombay. Its objects are:

(a) to promote, encourage and facilitate the determination of disputes by arbitration;
(b) to interest mercantile associations by inducing them to insert in their forms of contracts a clause as to reference to arbitration to one or more members of the Association, subject to its regulations;
(c) to educate the public in arbitration in Bombay and elsewhere by articles in the press, lectures, etc., and encourage the formation of similar Association outside Bombay;
(d) to bring about amendments in the Law of Arbitration;
(e) to do all other things conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Members of the legal profession and representatives nominated by mercantile association in Bombay, who agree to act as arbitrators, without making any charge for their personal services, in all matters in which they may be appointed as such by parties to a dispute, and who agree to set apart at least five hours a week (if required for the purpose of the arbitration) are eligible as members. Parties to disputes of a civil nature may appoint their own arbitrators from among the members of the Association, according to its Rules and Bye-laws. For further inormation, apply, Mr. N. H. Pandia, Hon-Secretary, No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BY THE WAYSIDE.

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(Continued From Page 6)

to call in.....er.....the police".

He repeated that truly Cabalistic phrase 'Police' as though that hasy abstraction conjured up a vision of salvation of a kindly, protective paradise for this lost soul.

The ripple of laughter widened into smiles till it burst out into a shock of music, that soul-soothing music of the human heart which has the power to make the blackest misery tolerable in life.

"Ha, ha, ha.....the police", the laughter was echoed, "oh, yes, call in the police".

I watched a pair of feline eyes while their pupils dilated and pointed their focus on the miserable elderly gentleman who seemed to believe, poor fellow, that the bogey-man trick was a magic one. The eyes made themselves remarkable chiefly because of their colour that could be described only as a mixture of pale lead and green and I imagined their owneress lifting a playful, feline paw to the tips of the moustache to tingle.

But I was condemned to disappointment. The tall, graceful volunteeress with the cat's beautiful eyes did 'not' pull at the elderly gentleman's moustache as I had expected—which, of course, was a great pity. The Seva Dal captain or captainess might have disapproved of such a procedure which I maintain to be peaceful picketing. Elderly gentlemen wearing solemn-looking 'pugris' have no right to call in the bogeyman unless they were prepared to have their paternal moustaches pulled by cattish-looking volunteeresses. But the police..

Yes, the police. They are fated to be always with us, like the proverbial poor. They clatter down the hall of learning, the temple of culture and their long, dark shadows reach up the student's attic and scholar's solitude. One always begins and ends with the police..... Even the Tower which sulks in the solitude of its strength and massiveness, cannot escape that reality of the police. What a mockery!

WORD IN SEASON

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To Shareholders Of Tata Iron And Steel Co

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I crave your indulgence in putting before the shareholders my views regarding the management of The Tata Iron and Steel Co. The Bombay Share-holders Association has taken up the cudgal on their behalf, but from the past experience of the promises given by Tata's, they must also know, that without ones ownself fighting for ones own right, one cannot achieve the goal. I do admit that united action may lead to some benefit, but alas, I for one am not of that opinion in this case. About 4 to 5 years ago a bold front was shown by Shrijut S. R. Bomanji and as a result of this two directors were appointed. One was an eminent expert, Sir M. Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E. and the other an able financier, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., who I understand had then staked no less than Rs. 25 lakhs in the Company. May one know how these directors have fared? Will they come out and give an account of how they have protected the interests of shareholders?

Regarding new directors the shareholders have before them that election of two directors, i.e., Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., and Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E.

I for one would suggest that now that Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola has again answered the call of the country and entered politics, it will not be possible for him to give any attention to the duty of a directorship in this Company. At present especially, what the shareholders require is a man who could devote at least two hours every day to work with the Agnts and find out the socalled cause of inefficiency or management. I suggest that Sir Ibrahim should resign and make way for a gentleman possessing ability, perservance and hard common sense such as Mr. A. M. Kajiji whose name has been suggested gy several sharenolders as to the election of Sir Lalubhai Samaldas I yield to none in my determination to support him very few how know him thoroughly well can fail to appreciate his services to the house of Tatas. He has been much maligned by interested parties outside, who have no idea of the working of Tatas.

I say from my personal knowledge that substantial help has been rendered to Tatas by this gentleman in the past, and is being rendered to-day without expecting anything in return. Further to the writer's own knowledge at the sacrifice on his time and money he was able to bring about the settlement of the last strike, but all to no avail, for the management.

I therefore suggest that Sir Lalubhai must be elected at the next meeting. His hands should be strengthened by the shareholders by asking him to fight for their right in the Board and if he fails ask him to come before the shareholders and place all the facts before them.

As to the choice of new directors the name of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar.-at-Law, has been suggested by some. I am well aware of his national sentiments towards this national industry to succeed and also enact the part played by him in the Assembly. But will he remain in our midst long?

To bring about a settlement of the last strike Mr. Mehta devoted considerable time to induce Mr. Maneck Homi to come to terms. I doubt if Mr. Mehta will have any time to devote to the Tata Steel Co., at this time of political agitation in this country. I dare say no better choice could be made, but I am afraid Mr. Mehta may have to accept the hospitality of His Majesty very soon. I am sure a gentleman of his views, cannot expect to go about free in Bombay very long.

Before I close my letter, I ask shareholders to remember the promises of the Management given since the time of Mr. Merwan J. Antia who sacrficing his service in the year 1915 had taken up the cudgal on behalf of the shareholders. The promise of retrenchment was made but instead of retrenchment, enhancement is going on. The shareholders' urgent duty should be to appeal to only one man who can deliver the goods, if it pleases him Mr. F. E. Dinshaw. Appeal should be made to him to save the Company from the disaster. He should told of the prevailing opinion that the House of Tatas have abdicated their management, It appears to many people that Peterson, Mather, Sowdy and Co. (unlimited, with power) to add are really running the "show".

I ask only one question, what about the report of the German Fuel Expert? What steps have shareholders taken to Company's investigate the matter. are acquainted with the manner in which the Sales Department and Stores purchases department are conducted?

In my next letter I shall also try to disect the report of their German Fuel Expert with what small knowledge I possess. My appeal to shareholders is; The

TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY

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Restored To Normal State

(From A Correspondent.)

The octopus of economic world depression seems also to have extended its tentacles to our great national industry. The Tata Iron and Steel Works. The Company's annual report which has just been issued gives some food for reflection. When the industry received its latest Protection in the year 1927, it was confidently expected that the progress from year to year would be such that at the end of seven years it would be able to stand on its own legs without any special aid from Government. The first year after the Act came into force, results were achieved which gave a fair indication that the Tariff Board expectation would not only be lived upto but in many cases improved upon. After the Second Preference shareholders were paid a full dividend and little money was distributed even to the Ordinary shareholders for the 1926-27 there were reasonable expectations of improving return on the share capital in the years to come. Then, unfortunately, the labour troubles commenced in all their intensity in 1928 and more or less ruined all progress and plunged the Company into heavy losses. A strike of the dimension of the Tata Steel Works had to go through leaves behind an aftermath in discrganization and running down of plant which require time, energy and expense to straighten out. The Report just published indicates that after strenuous efforts the Company's affairs have been fully restored to its normal state. The Works demonstrated during a few months that it was in a position to produce 40,000 tons of steel a month. With the large sums the Company was spending in improving and extending the Works, the output was improving steadily and it looked as if the Company had definitely taken its course towards prosperity and the shareholders had a brighter outlook before them.

Then all over the world a wave of econcmic depression arose and India is no exception. Added to this, the present political situation has aggravated matters as far as trade and industries are concerned.

At a time like this, is it to be wondered at that the steel prices are going down and buyers of steel are scarce? The imports of steel materials owing to the same world causes in Europe and the failure of the Cartel are coming into India at a price which strongly savours of dumping.

PRESENT POSITION.

Coming to the present position of the Company it can be said that if the right measure of economy and retrenchment are rigorously put in force, the Company has sufficient staying power to tide over the present difficult situation. The Company's representation to Government is along the right lines and is bound to receive their best attention. Owing to Government failure to give the necessary rail orders as contemplated in the Tariff Board Report, protection has failed and there is a very good case for inquiry and adjustment of Protection. It has been rumoured that the visits to Simla by the Company's representatives will bear some fruit in respect of rail prices and possibly in other directions at no distant date as the Governmest attitude, though critical, has been said to the sympathetic. What is said to be Government interference is purely a matter of business. If Government stipulate that they are ready to compensate the Company for the failure of the Protection Act by readjustment of rail prices provided the extra money so received is not utilized for paying a dividend to shareholders, all the members of the Company who look to the future success of the Company and who look to the stability of their investment should welcome the assistance as an eminently sound business proposition. There should be and is great sympathy for the lot of those shareholders who have invested their money in this national concern. Their expectations of a fair yield on a sound investment have miscarried for years. There have been very good reasons advanced why the hopes have not been realized, but it can be said that much remains to be done and can be done. Instead of crying over spilt milk and asking for somebody's blood, if the shareholders go along the lines on which the shareholders' Association seems to be working now, viz., co-operation with the present Management, and if the Management rise to its full sense of responsibility it can be said without fear of contradiction that there is a good future for the Company and for the shareholders who have put their trust in the Company.

Tata Steel Company is a national concern. "Do your duty to the country do not let the National Industry go out of the hands of Indians."—Yours, etc.,

Parsis stand by the truth.

Bande—Matram.

J. B. MANECKJI.

Rander House,
Dadyseth Rd., Chowpatty,
September 16.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

MR. KELKAR AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent)
POONA, Sept. 15

Some comment has appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the attitude of Mr. Kelkar towards the break-down of the peace negotiations. To get at the facts in this connection, I interviewed Mr. Kelkar who explained the whole situation. In the course of the conversation, he made it clear that his criticism of the Congress leaders had no connection whatsoever with his attendance at the R. T. Conference. The fact is that on Thursday the 4th of September, that is to say, before he criticised the Congress leaders, he was called by the Governor to an interview in which His Excellency is said to have asked him whether he would go to the Conference, if he were formally invited by the Viceroy. Mr. Kelkar expressed his inability to give opinion on the spot without consulting his friends. Two days were, therefore, given for his final reply. Mr. Kelkar discussed the point with his friends in the city and on Saturday the 6th of September wrote to the Private Secretary to His Excellency that he could not avail himself of the invitation!

MURDER CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

The case under sections 117, 302 and 147 against Mr. S. B. Mehendale, the first Dictator of the Youth League, was fixed before the Assistant Sessions Judge, for to-day. Mr. Mehendale was brought to the Court in handcuffs. A large number of relatives and friends had gathered and when the Judge took the chair, the Government Pleader read out his application to withdraw the case, under instructions from the District Magistrate, in view of the fact that Mr. Mehendale was convicted for the same "Bulletin" under section 124-A of I.P.C. The Judge therefore, allowed the case to be withdrawn and acquitted the accused. He was permitted to take food and have talks with his relatives for half an hour. The term of his 8 months' imprisonment begins from to-morrow, as he was treated, till to-day, as an under-trial prisoner.

HONOUR TO THE PANDITS.

The Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona held a sweet small ceremony of honouring Pandits Laxman Sastri Dravid and Rajeshwar Shastri Dravid of Benares who had come to Poona for propaganda in favour of the Varnashrama Swaraj Sangh newly started in Kashi. The two Pandits delivered a number of learned lectures on Sanatan Hinduism and appealed very strongly for its protection against the many onslaughts. In introducing them, Mr. Kelkar, President of the Sabha, delivered an interesting and instructive speech on the old and the new learning and particularly expressed his gladness at the fact that even the old orthodox Pandits had taken to the modern way of moving propaganda. They were presented with shawls and garlands. Both of them made brief replies to the words of respect spoken about them and after the distribution of pan-supari, the function was over.

RAIN.

The showers continue to pour down continuously for the last week. There is no sunshine to be seen during long days. The climate has become very insanitary and the health of the city is suffering. The river is flooded with water and spectators crowd at the Lakdi Pool to witness the majesty of the flowing water.

PENALISED FOR VISITING JAILED SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

Mrs. Meghani's Uncle Dismissed From Service.

(From A Correspondent.)
RANPUR, Sept. 16.

The entries of the Barwala Congress Hospital have increased to 25. The new entrances are from the surrounding villages. An analysis of the injuries will much better be gleaned from a summary of some statements enclosed herewith.

ARRESTS.

Five persons have been arrested from Barwala last night under Ordinance 5 and are brought to Dhandhuka. The number of arrests has, therefore, gone up to 40 and is still likely to increase.

CONVICTIONS.

Four volunteers were convicted yesterday to two months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, or one month alternatively. Sjt. Kirti Kumar, the young nephew of Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth, who was arrested some time back in connection with delivering a public speech in Ranpur, is convicted yesterday to one month's rigorous imprisonment of B Class and will be removed to Sabarmati Jail today.

Shrimati Damayanti Jhaverchand Meghani, interviewed by a Press representative in connection with the dispensing of the services of her uncle, Sjt. Shivlalbhai Gosalia from the Agency Service states as follows:—

"I have learnt with regret that my god-father Shivlalbhai's services have been dispensed from the department of the managed estates of Western India States Agency. The grounds for the dispensation have been intimated that he interviewed my husband, Sjt. Zaverchand Meghani, in Sabarmati Central Jail and contributed to the hospital funds of the Congress. In this connection, I have only to say that Sjt. Shivlalbhai is my uncle and has stood father to me since my infancy. My husband, Sjt. Meghani, was arrested and convicted to 2 years' imprisonment on a purely false charge all in the space of 48 hours. He had, therefore, no time to make any financial arrangement for myself and my two children. My uncle had visited my husband in the jail on purely financial business transactions. He waited there not more than 20 minutes, discussed our financial position and consulted my husband about the arrangement of our money. This only was the reason of his going to visit my husband, who is his nephew-in-law. I have never yet known of an instance. When a man could be dismissed from his long-standing services of 36 years simply because he visited his relative in the jail for domestic purposes.

As regards contributing to the Congress funds, I am in a position to state that the money subscribed to the fund for maintaining hospital is paid not by my uncle but my lady cousins who are staying with their husbands are not minors and are of independent means."

KASHMIR EXCURSION TRAIN CANCELLED.

—:o:—

Reductions In Train Service On B. B. & C. I. Ry.

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

The followng subjects were discussed at the 65th meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee held on Thursday the 21st August 1930:—

Passengers travelling without tickets:—A statement showing the number of passengers travelling without tickets for the half year ended June 1930, as compared with the previous years, was placed on the table. The figures showed that there was not any noticeable improvement in the position. It was explained that one great difficulty experienced by Railways was that connected with the prosecution, under the Railway Act as it stands, of persons travelling without tickets and the delays which followed in settling cases.

Opening of the Jambusar City as a regular station for passenger traffic:—The opening of the Jambusar City station on the Jambusar-Kavi extension as a regular station for local passenger booking was notified to the Committee. The new station being nearer, it was hoped that Jambusar City would prove a great facility.

Cancellation of the excursion train to Kashmir:—The proposed excursion train to Kashmir had to be cancelled at the last moment owing to the withdrawal of a large number of the applications received.

Financial results:—The Chairman brought to the notice of the Committee the decline in earnings as compared with the last year and added that, in order to counteract the losses in some measure, it was proposed to effect savings in operating expenses by curtailing the existing train services. The Committee agreed to the proposed reductions in the train service.—A. I.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN WHITE HALL.

—:o:—

Present Accommodation Imperfect And Inadequate.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Rugby.—The Government's decision to build a new Government offices in Whitehall is being embodied in a measure which the Parliament will be asked to approve early in the coming session. The scheme affects the embankment side of Whitehall, and Montagu House, now occupied by the Ministry of Labour, and the offices of the Cabinet.

At present several departments such as Air Eduaction, and Agriculture have outlying sections while the existing accommodation in some Government offices in Whitehall is inadequate and imperfect. Although the scheme will involve large expenditure, it is claimed that it will eventually result in economy by sale and saving rents now paid for office accommodation in West London and elsewhere. There will also be gain in efficiency through centralising departmental activities.—B. O. W.

VICEROY'S APPRECIATION OF SERVICES RENDERED

—:o:—

Remission Of Revenue: Gratuity Of One Month's Pay.

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Now that the threat caused by the concentration of hostile Lashkars on the western border of the Kurram Valley has been removed, the Government of India have thought the occasion a suitable one on which to express their appreciation of the services rendered by all concerned in the defence of that area; and a message in the following terms has been despatched to the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province:—

"His Excellency the Viceroy and the Government of India have watched with sympathy and admiration the recent progress of events in the Kurram Valley, and desire to express their profound satisfaction at the removal of the menace by which its security has been threatened. They are sensible of their obligation to yourself for your general supervision and control, to the General Officer Commanding, Kohat District, and all ranks of the Regular Forces serving under him for their timely support, to the Royal Air Force for their untiring vigilance and for the most valuable information obtained by their reconnaissances, to the Political Agent and all political staff of the Agency, to the Commandant and all ranks of the Militia and last but by no means least to the inhabitants of the Valley for the manner in which one and all have performed whatever duties were required of them in the face of difficulty and danger, and an additional word of commendation must be reserved for the Village Chighas whose gallant co-operation with the forces of the Crown has been especially deserving of praise.

VICEROY'S APPRECIATION.

In order to mark his Government's appreciation of these services His Excellecy the Viceroy has been pleased to announce the remission of the year's revenue to the inhabitants of the Kurram Valley, a gratuity of one month's pay to all ranks of the Kurram Militia and other rewards on a liberal scale to all who have played their part in the defence of the Valley. Family and wound pensions of gratuities will be granted alike to the personnel of the Militia and of the village Chighas who have been wounded or lost their lives. So far as is known at present the casualties sustained in the defence of the Valley Regulars were nil; defence nine killed, 27 wounded Villagers; 14 killed, 18 wounded, and it is believed that the losses inflicted on the lashkars which attempted to invade the Kurram were very great.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE ACQUITS LALWANI.

—:o:—

Charge Of Trespass Fails.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NEW DELHI, Sept. 16.

The Isar City Magistrate pronounced judgment in case against Mr. Lalwani, a Sindhi gentleman, who stood charged under sections 448 and 451 I. P. C for alleged trespass. It will be recalled that Mr. Mathews of the Indian State Railway Publicity Office had filed an original complaint against Mr. Lalwani, alleging that in his absence the latter entered his house, and used his telephone by making a trunk call.

The Magistrate in acquitting Mr. Lalwani felt that the accused used the telephone without any intention to insult or intimidate anyone or to commit theft. He might have gone in the house with the impression that his going in would not be objected to. The accused is a graduate and belongs to a respectable family. His relations with the complainant were such, which the Magistrate found difficult to hold that when he entered Mr. Mathews house. He had reason to believe that he was doing any wrong, much less committing any offence. Letters and telegrams produced by Mr. Lalwani in the Court showed that Mr. Mathews had oft and on been asking him for and receiving financial assistence. Further evidence of the Telephone Superintendent showed that the two servants of Mr. Mathews told deliberate lies in the Court. "In my opinion" concluded Magistrate in the course of his judgment "Mr. Mathews was ill advised in referring the matter to Police, and the police, not over-intelligent in their investigations or they would not have challaned the accused. I hold therefore that Mr. Lalwani is not guilty either under Section 448 or 451 Indian Penal Code and I acquit him accordingly."

Vigorous Picketing At Bellary.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)
BELLARY, Sept. 17.

Sits. Gopalswamy Mudaliar and A. Ranganatham were duly elected to the Madras Council from Bellary. The anti-election campaign was fairly successful as only 15 per cent. of the voters registered their votes. In the Taluk, peaceful but vigorous picketing of booths was carried on by Congress volunteers.

PULLING ALARM CHAINS IN G. I. P. SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Popatlal Shah Acquitted.

JALGAON, Sept. 12.

Judgment was delivered recently by the District Magistrate of Jalgaon in the appeal preferred by Mr. Popatlal Shah, a rich merchant of the Central Provinces and 8 railway strikers of Bhusaval, who had been sentenced to various terms imprisonment for offences under Section 143 I. P. C. and Section 128 of the Railway Act.

During the G. I. P. Railway strike early this year, the prosecution alleged, the strikers adopted a resolution to offer train-satyagraha on the following day. In pursuance of this decision it was stated that 14 strikers headed by Mrs. Girjabai Bhat boarded a train at Bedwad, and commenced pulling the alarm chains so that the train was stopped on different occasions. It happened that on the same train was Mr. Popatlal Shah, who had had occasion to pull the chain on account of some grievances prior to the train reaching Bedwad. It was alleged that he joined the strikers after Bedwad. Further satyagraha, however, was made impossible by the party's compartment being made non-automatic by cutting off the connections and making it a dummy.

In the appeal it was urged that there was no proof of an unlawful assembly and that all the strikers had not pulled the chain. On behalf of Mr. Popatlal it was urged that he had not joined the strikers; that he did not know of their satyagraha, and that his pulling the chain previous to Bedwad was justifiable and not covered by the charge.

The appeal judge acquitted Mr. Popatlal and five of the strikers but fined the remaining three Rs. 50 each under Section 108 of the Railway Act.—A. P.

ICHHAPURA POST OFFICE DACOITY.

—:o:—

Students Arrested In Dacca.

MUNSHIGANJ
(DACCA), Sept. 13.

A number of houses have been searched in connection with the dacoity at the Ichhapura Sub-Post Office and nine men have been arrested.

Bireswar Mukherjee, Kalipada Bannerjee and Binay Bhusan Chatterjee have been arrested at Ichhapura; Dhiresh Nath Bose Thakur, a student of the Comilla Victoria College, and Sachindra Prasad Bose Thakur, a B.Sc., student of the Dacca University, at Malkhanagar and Kaviraj Sudhir Chandra Sen Gupta, Monoranjan De, Birendra Chandra Das and Suresh Chandra Pal, the last three being students of the Swarnamayee H. E. School, Arial, at Baligaon, under Sections 395 and 120 B. I.P.C.

They were placed before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Munshiganj yesterday and remanded to custody till September 25. Petitions for bail were moved on behalf of some of the men, but were rejected. The Magistrate, however, allowed them to be treated as Division I undertrial prisoners, and permitted the students to take their text books inside the jail.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD'S RECEPTION TO PT. MALAVIYAJI.

—:o:—

Special Tent Pitched To Accommodate Him.

(From A Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 15.

When the special train carrying Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya reached Naini, it was about 5-15 p.m. The station resounded with the cries of "Pandit Malaviyaji-Ki-Jai," when Panditji alighted from the train. Panditji saluted in return to all those present, while he was being carried in a motor car to Naini Jail. On requesting for a message, Panditji said: "You know that I am a prisoner, and a prisoner has no right to say anything."

Panditji blessed, at the Jail Gate, the members of his family, who were very cheerful to see him. To his sister, he said: "I am pleased and cheerful; I have only just now taken some fruits, you need not be anxious."

At this time, Mr. B. P. Mattur, representative of the "Leader," took a photograph of Pandit Malaviya, who sarcastically remarked: "Have you taken permission of the Jail Superintendent. The photographer replied: "You are out of Jail at present."

Panditji was shown the room occupied by Pandit Motilal, but he did not like it. For the present he is accommodated in a special tent pitched fo him, milk and fruits were supplied from outside.

National Ambulance Corps.

—:o:—

Mr. Kekr Baboji, G. O. C., the National Ambulance Corps, writes from Girgaon Back Road (opposite Congress House), Bombay:—

"I have formed a 1st National Pioneers. Those who are willing to join, are requested to see me at my office, at the above address."

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Feb
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Buying T. T. 1/5 13/16 Near.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32 Mail
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Dec. Jan.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/5 31/32. Oct.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 3/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 112.

SINGAPORE.—
Bank Selling D D 156 3/4.

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 69 3/8.

CROSS RATE.—
New York—London 4.86 3/16 16th inst.
Shanghai—London 1/7 11/16 17th inst.
Japan—London 2/0 3/8 16th inst.
London—Paris 123.75. 16th inst.
London—Belgium 34.86 16th inst.
London—Switzerland 25.05-1/2 16th inst.
London—Italy 92.80 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-5-0 1/8 15th inst.; £4-5-0 3/4 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 16 13/16 15th inst.; 16 13/16 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 16 13/16 15th inst.; 16 13/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 1/2 15th inst.; 36 11/16 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos. 2 3/32 per cent 15th inst.; 2 3/32 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos. 2 13/32 per cent 15th inst.; 2 13/32 per cent 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank fo England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:— Quiet.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. Small business.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs 64-12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73|10.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95
4½ per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94|14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96|1.
5 per cent Loan due 1938-40 Rs. 94|5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 101|1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933|36 Rs. 100|8.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent, Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102.

FORWARD RATES.
3rd October Settlement.
3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. Rs. 64-9-0.
5 per cent 1945-55 100-15-0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 p.c.
Call Money 2 per cent.
One month 2-1/2 per cent.
Three Months 3 per cent.
Six Months 3 1/2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 41|4; closing Rs. 42|.
Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 37|8; highest Rs. 37|15; closing Rs. 37|14|6.
Groundnut Seeds February: delivery: Opening Rs. 35|10; lowest Rs. 35|7; closing Rs. 35|8.

MONSOON STRONG AND ACTIVE.

—:o:—

POONA, Sept. 17.

The monsoon has been strong in Assam, Bihar, East United Provinces and Malabar and active in Central Burma and Konkan.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, United Provinces, Konkan, local in Burma, Chota Udepur, Bihar, East Central India, East Central Provinces, Northwest Frontier Province, Malabar, while a few falls have occurred in Bengal, west United Provinces, west Central Provinces, East and north Punjab, Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and half inches; Gwa, two; Amherst, Mandalay, Tavoy, one and half; Mergui, one; Akyab, three-quarters; Maymyo, half; Dibrugarh four; Jalpaiguri, three; Purnea, two, Gaya, one; Cox's Bazar, Sibsagar, Daltonganj, Gauhati, a half; Gorakhpur, three; Lucknow, two; Bahraich, one and half; Saugor, Benares, half; Peshawar, three-quarters; Rawalpindi, a half; Mangalore, one and half; Cochin, Trichinopoly, Mercara, three-quarters; Ratnagiri, Karwar, a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Bihar, east United Provinces, North West Frontier Province, increase in Burma, Konkan, and south Madras and extend in Kashmir.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rainfall is likely in Lower Burma.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Rainfall at:—

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 17-9-30: Colaba Point 0.04", Fort 0.00", J. J. Hospital 0.04".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 84.43", Fort 87.41", J. J. Hospital 92.29".

Total for the corresponding period of 1928: Colaba Point 78.81, Fort 110.74", J. J. Hospital 85.43.

Ttoal for the corresponding period of 9929: Colaba Point 48.22", Fort 68.51", J. J. Hospital 54.95".

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 17.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh		322
Central India	85	2,680
Barsi & Nagar		408
Hyderabad-Gaorani		98
Berar	7	2,631
Central Provinces	57	617
Total Oomras	1 49	7,406
Dholera		873
N.-W. Provinces		515
Rajputana	158	342
Sind-Punjab		—
Broach		332
Coompta & Dharwar		1,203
Westerns-Northerns	270	1,802
Cocoanada		—
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	1,924
Persian		—
American		514
Egyptian and Afrlean	47	5,617
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		—
Total	724	19,933

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 17.
1st Sept. to 11th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	2,480	20,304
Japan & China	16 675	14,376
Coast Ports		274
Up-country by Rail		3.736
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		59,621
Total	19 155	98,811

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay Sept. 16.

Khandiesh	269	Bales
Central India	191	"
Barsi-Nugger	334	"
Hyderabad-Gaorani	37	"
Berar	452	"
Central Provinces	80	"
Dhollera	460	"
Compta-Dharwar	110	"
Westerns-Northerns	42	"
Egyptians	189	"
Cotton	2,164	"
Wheat	1.901	cwts.
Linseed	14.154	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	762	"
Gingellyseeds	20	"
Poppysseeds	36	"
Groundnuts	4.266	"
Castorseeds	2,951	"
Rice	1.341	"
Myrabollams	272	"
Cottonseeds	3,325	"
Mowraseeds	2	"
Gram	242	"
Joowar	409	"
Barley	400	"
Bajree	600	"
Coal	3.766	tons.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 16.

TT London on Berlin	20.40
TT London on Amsterdam	12.06-7/8
TT London on Brussels	34.86
TT London on Madrid	45.45
TT London on Milan	92.80
TT London on Berne	25.05
TT London on Paris	123.74
TT London on Prague	163.75

Bombay Stock Exchange

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 17.

As requested by the Board of the Stock Exchange, some selected members numbering about 20 attended the meeting to-day. It is said that each member gave his opinion on the question of re-opening of forward trading. It is but natural that opinions given must be divided according to the knowledge of things of each individual. It is understood that there was no unanimous opinion on any one question and the meeting ended without coming to any decision. The Board has now known that its attitude ascertained so far has no whole hearted backing. The Board will now reconsider the whole question and still it is not too late to call a general meeting and decide the question by a large majority, otherwise it seems crisis will follow resulting in chaos and disorder ever recorded in the history of Bombay Stock Exchange. The whole question has been unnecessarily prolonged for no purpose, and further delay is likely to prove dangerous.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

100	Ralli Bros.	Arvi 171-1/2
35	Do.	Nimbahera 171
200	Do.	Arvi 171
100	Do.	Barwala 171
100	Do.	Nagpur 175
100	Volkart Bros.	Wun old 165
59	Do.	Manwath Road 147-1/2
100	C. V. Jagjivan	Nimbahera 171
30	Do.	Vambori 166
102	Ital India	Khamgan 175-1/4
100	Japan T. & Co.	Julgaon 172
500	Do.	Amalner 172
100	Do.	Purna 160|164 old
100	Aboobakar & Co.	Badarpur 195
214	Bussan & Co.	Barwaha 173
108	Nisho & Co.	Yeotmal old 154

—:o:—

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 16.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 1-1/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 1-7/8 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-3/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-13/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 16.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £16-7/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) £106.
National Bank of India £39.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £92.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £78.
Indian Loon 5-1/2 per cent £101-1/2.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £46 Nominal.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £54.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £63-1/4.
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INDIAN INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION ON WORLD DEPRESSION.

Will Empire Free Trade Be Enforced On India?

The Indian Industries Association Bulletin observes:—

The trade depression in Bombay has been particularly aggravated because of certain causes peculiar to this city and which are within the control of its citizens. A certain amount of the city's capital and trade are held up by the prohibition of the sale of foreign cloth already imported and paid for. It is estimated that about three crores of rupees are thus locked up. A boycott of goods belonging to our own merchants and dealers can only be futile, and must be harmful to our trade. It may be desirable in the interests of the Indian textile industry to prohibit the import of foreign cloth for sometime; for if an assurance of a secured market were held out to Indian industrialists, there is no doubt that ultimately Indian mills, could supply all the needs of our people. In the meanwhile, however, facilities should be given for the clearance of the stocks of cloth already in India so that the money now locked up uselessly may be released for trading in Swadeshi cloth or other business. It should, no doubt, be the ambition of this country to supply all the requirements of her people. But there is no royal road towards the fulfilment of this object excepting that of hard work and perseverance. Any short cuts such as locking up of stocks of foreign cloth can do no good. It will end in trade stagnation and paucity of monetary facilities.

Facts and figures have already been pblished to show how the boycott of European managed mills will affect mill labour, the public investor and markets. Much is being made of the imports of cloth by the agents. But what is after all the amount of this cloth? The figures for the financial year 1929-30 show that the import of piece-goods by the European agents of the 15 mills which are still on the boycott list were 4,831 packages out of a total import in Bombay of 454,870 packages, or roughly 1 per cent. In other words, the stoppage of imports of piece-goods by the firms to which the European Managing agents belong would reduce the imports into Bombay by 1 per cent. And will this make any difference to the Indian mills, particularly when the cloth so imported does not compete with the products of indigenous mills?

CAUSES OF WORLD DEPRESSION.

There is a marked difference in the views of economists as to the causes of the present world-wide depression. Writers in the 'Economist' and certain Bank views refer to the glut in the markets of primary raw products, while the "Statist" says: 'We are facing a crisis of distribution rather than of over production throughout the world. The general fall in commodity prices cannot mean that the world has been overproducing all along the line. It cannot do that until all human wants have been filled to satiety". Professor Gusta Cassel, however, traces the crisis to the currency restrictions imposed on account of the relentless struggle for gold, which has led to the remarkable fall in prices.

The 'Economist' says: "Whatever views may be held with regard to the causation of trade cycles, it is common ground that, as on past occasions, in the present world-wide trade depression the most salient feature has been the glutting of markets, particularly those concerned with primary goods, as a result of what is termed overproduction".

EFFECT ON AMERICA.

In the United States the fall of commodity prices has been 2.6 per cent. in June 1930, and the index of the Labour Bureau stands at 86.8 as against 96.4 in June last year. Farm products have fallen from 103.3 to 88.9; textile products from 33.3 to 82.2; raw materials from 96.6 to 84.9 The United States Steel Corporation earned about 40 per cent. less in the first six months, while General Motors have undergone a drop of about 33 per cent. and railroads were down fully 30 per cent.

CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

The conditions in Japan seem to be worse. June registered a drop of 4.3 in the wholesale index number and 17.6 per cent. compared to June last year. The trade returns for June as compared with the same month last year show a decline of 28.6 per cent. in imports and 38.1 per cent. for exports. Raw cotton imports are down by 32 per cent. while exports of cotton goods fell by 46 per cent. For the first six months, as compared to the same period last year, imports fell down by 26.4 per cent. and exports declined by 28 per cent.

A LESSON FROM JAPANESE MILLS.

It was a habit with many critics of the Indian textile industry to point out the success of Japan. Now that Japan also is suffering from a depression, the following remarks from the 'Manchester Guardian Commercial' are interesting:—"To the market observer it has been apparent for sometime that all was not well with the Japanese cotton industry, and that her successful invasion of far Eastern markets was often achieved at the expense of heavy financial losses . . . To flood a market with goods it cannot digest is courting disaster, and to attempt to sell such goods at margins so narrow that they do not yield reserves with which to meet eventual losses is courting a crash".

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE AND TRADE.

The 'Times' Trade Supplement, after referring to the Agenda of the coming Imperial Conference, says that the principles held by the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be severely tested unless the discussions are to be merely academic. It then refers to the speech of Mr. E. D. Simon at the Liberal Summer School where he said: "There has been an immense swing in favour of protection which cannot be counteracted by merely preaching classical free trade"; although he adds that a thorough enquiry will show that probably the only real solution will be free trade. Commenting the remarks of Mr. Ramsay Muir on Mr. Simon's speech, the "Times" refers to 'Any man who has the courage to defend that obsolete doctrine in the face of an army of new facts and new conditions. ....."

WHERE DOES INDIA STAND?

In supporting the proposol for an Imperial Economic Council, the same paper quotes from a speech of Disraeli in 1872; Self-Government, to my mind, when it was conceded (to the colonies) ought to have been accompanied by an Imperial tariff..... It ought further to have been accompanied by the institution of some representative Council in the Metropolis which would have brought the colonies into constant and continuous relations with the home government. No minister in England would do his duty who neglected any opportunity for the reconstruction of as much as possible of the colonial empire".

One may pertinently inquire: "Is history repeating itself as regards India? And is Empire Free Trade to be enforced? And for whose benefit?

MUSLIMS AND THE R. T. C.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The personnel of the Round Table Conference which was announced on September 11 is as disappointing as disappointing can be. Of the fourteen Muslims who have been nominated not one-fourth can claim to be genuine representatives of the community. Some of them have no right to speak in the name of the community. Some of the members of the Indian Central Simon Committee and Provincial Simon Committee have no right whatever to be there. Nothing be more wrong and unjust than to require any one to sit in judgment on his own work and this is what some of the members would be doing. As things stand it is obvious that so far as the Muslims are concerned the Government has packed the Conference with those who would say ditto to anything that it places before them. Such representatives cannot claim to possess the confidence of the Muslim community.

Apart from this R. T. C. is nothing less than a snare. Will the Muslim of India who have always stood thick and thin in struggle for Independence of India swallow this insult silently? Maulana Shaukat Ali and others of his type hoped in vain to get justice through R. T. C. It is evident from the names of the delegates that those who blamed the Congress, for remaining aloof from the R. T. C. were in the wrong. Now it is the duty of Maulana Shaukat Ali and others to join the Congress.

Wratever attitude these leaders may take, Muslims should not worry about that. As long as Doctors Ansari and Kitchlew, Maulana Azad and Zafarali Khan and other distinguished Muslim leaders are in jail, Muslims have nothing to do with the R. T. C. Wire-pullers behind the screen tried their best to deceive the Muslims but at last the Muslims have been able to see the whole truth. Now I think is the duty of every Muslim organisation to abstain from this London 'Tamasha.' It is their duty to give clear lead to the whole community. Now they should clearly know that Muslim interests cannot be safeguarded by R. T. C.—Yours, etc.,

Broach, Sept. 14. SAIYAD ASADALI.

"MAKING MOTOR MINDS"

—:o:—

Helpful Hints For The Motorist

Mr. E. J. Minert, Service Manager, General Motors India Limited, Bombay, in the course of an article headed "making motor minds" says:—

Regular attention to engine and chassis lubrication, battery cooling system and tyres contribute to the efficient operation of a car. The engine, chassis and cooling system should be attended to according to the particular needs of the car. The battery should be inspected at least once every two weeks and if the liquid is below the proper level, distilled water, or in an emergency, clear rain water, should be added. The air pressure in the tyres should be checked once a week.

Water and oil are enemies of tyre fabric and, for this reason, small stone cuts in the casing should be kept filled with some good tyre filler. Oil deteriorates rubber and will ruin an inner tube in a very short time.

• • • •

Never pack the extra inner tubes carelessly in with the car tools and oil can. Wrap them carefully with heavy paper or keep them in a strong cloth bag.

• • • • •

Guard against leaks in the fuel supply pipes or flooding of the carburator. Escaped petrol in the drip pan or elsewhere about the engine may cause serious damage or destruction of the car. Spilled petrol may become ignited by a heated exhaust pipe or manifold but much more commonly it is ignited by burning, gas expelled through the carburator air intake when a backfire occurs in the intake system.

• • • •

The use of the self-starter has reduced the ease of making compression tests. When the crank was used to start the engine, more opportunities were given to test the compression. Whenever there is any sign of loss of power the starting crank should be used to see if the compression is good. Do it now while the engine is in proper condition, and then there will be a basis for comparison.

• • • •

A new set of spark plugs is one of the best tonic for a motor that appears sluggish and generally out of sorts. After a set of spark plugs has delivered 10,000 miles the electrodes are apt to be burned and reduced in area so that they no longer produce a hot spark. This results in incomplete combustion of the gas vapour and wasted fuel, besides unsatisfactory performance of the motor. For this reason, it is economical to install new plugs at least once a year. Be certain the plugs that are replaced are of the same type as those originally installed in the motor by the manufacturer. Too short or too long plugs will cause oiling up and overwhelming of the motor due to improper firing.

• • • •

A thin layer of vaseline spread over the battery posts and terminals will prevent corrosion that causes loose connections and finally eats away the metal.

• • • •

A spark plug insecurely installed will cause leakage. The hot gases escaping around the plug will cause it to become excessively heated, resulting in probable damage to the plug, poor ignition and loss of power.

• • • •

Body squeaks many times can be eliminated by the application of penetrating oil, mixed with graphite, especially around the belts and at other points where slight motion is suspected.

• • • •

Petrol consumption per mile increases with higher car speeds due to wind resistance which increases with the square of speed. Not only does excessively high speed lower petrol economy but tyres and brakes wear faster.

• • • •

Petrol never should be used to clean the lacquered or enamelled finish of a car. It dulls the highly polished surface.

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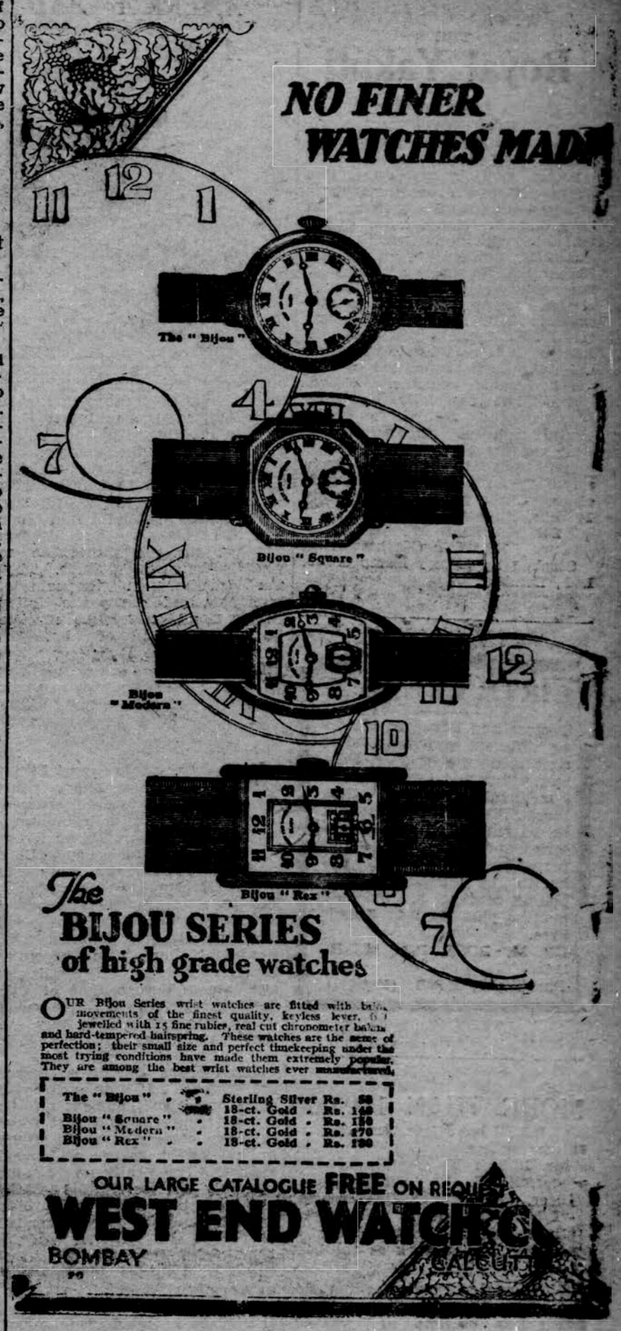

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—SAYS MR. O. G. VILLARD

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard writes in "New York Nation":—

What should be the American attitude toward Russia? Because of the renewed anti-Russian campaign, the amazing and humiliating performances of the Fish committee of the House of Representatives, the embargo upon pulp wood, and the demand of Mathew Woll and his followers that by 1932 all trade with Russia be proscribed, the subject has been in recent weeks the foremost one before the country. It is therefore worth examining dispassionately and at length both as to principles and as to policy, all the mere so since I find here and there liberals and idealists who are sincerely worried as to what is the right attitude. They ask whether in the name of humanity and liberty the United States should not make effective its disapproval of both the Russian and the Italian dictatorships to aid in bringing them down in a collapse which would enable the masses of both countries to erect more democratic governments.

To this the answer must be no, so far as any censorship of other Governments by our Government is concerned. Until the Administration of Woodrow Wilson it had been the usual policy of the United States to recognize every "de facto" Government without equiry as to whether the hands of its masters were free from blood, how they attained power, or what treatment they were according to their subjects. I recall only one case in Europe, that of the Serbian regicides, in which recognition was withheld by any of the great Powers.

The reasons for this answer are obvious. If each country is going to sit in judgment on the manners, morals, and past record of every other, the world will be in for endless trouble and bloodletting. Practically no country, certainly not the United States, can come into court with clean enough hands to be able honestly to put on the judicial ermine. Finally, in numerous countries—the United States, for instance—any given administration is a political one which cannot be trusted to be unaffected by purely political considerations, such as the voice of organized labour, or of organized big business. The relations between nations are easily disturbed, and when disturbed are pacified only at tremendous costs—often in human lives. It is plain, then, that so far as possible they should be kept out of the hands of political officials, especially of such underlings as our present Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, men not directly charged with responsibility for foreign affairs. That gentleman has backed and filled in such an extraordinary way in the present controversy and has displayed so much personal bias as to make it clear that he is without the judicial quality needed in so complex and and serious a situation.

IN CZAR'S REGIME.

That public sentiment in the United States has not always been content in the past with a policy of recognition as a matter of course, without reference to conditions in the recognized country, is true. During the Czar's regime, after the revelations of George Kennan concerning the horrors of exile in Siberia and of the prisons in eastern Russia, and later after the frightful poggroms in which so many Jewish men, women and children were butchered in cold blood, strong representations were made to Washington to sever relations with such a country. There was a time, too, when sympathizers with the dire plight of the Armenians sought to have the United States break off relations with the "Terrible Turk." But not until Woodrow Wilson began playing cat and mouse with Mexico in connection with the Huerta regime, if I remember rightly, did we officially begin to use the procedure of recognition as a means of approval or disapproval—or, as in the case of Mexico, as a weapon actually to overthrow the status quo. Actually we have refused to recognize Russia because we disapprove of her economic system, because of her refusal to pay us moneys she owes us, because of our dislike and distrust of her rulers. It is her manners as well as her words which have been used as the excuse for refusal to recognize what is certainly a well-established and going concern.

But there is indubitably a respectable section of the American people who think that we ought to make Russia feel the lash of our hostile public opinion. that it would serve the reds right to break off all trade with them. I know of one who has lived for years in Russia and seen such horrors in the prison camps there that he would gladly join Mr. Woll, though he would be quick to admit that the horrors in our own prisons as proved by the Columbus, Ohio, prison fire and the recent jail uprisings would justify strong foreign protests. These protestants against Russia would have us forbid any American to enter the land of the Soviets and would sever all trade connections. They are morally outraged when "The Nation" and other journals speak of the $700,000,000 of American trade with Russia during the past few years as a reason for not breaking off relations. They say that that is a big-business argument unworthy of idealists; that even if it should throw millions of Americans out of employment we must break off all relations to that the Russian people may realize the low position in the world to which their present rulers have brought them. We must not compromise with evil.

NO INTERVENTIVE.

To this the answer has already been given: we are not called upon nor are we morally in a position to intervene in Russia's internal life or to pass judgment upon the acts of her rulers. One has only to think of the feeling which would be aroused in Great Britain if we should sever relations with her because of her terrible misgovernment of India—a record established by the testimony of many high-minded English men and women and admitted by Ramsay MacDonald himself in his pre-office demand for Indias' complete independence. One can imagine the rage in the American press if France or Italy should propose to cut off diplomatic and trade relations with us because of our lynchings—the blackest stain on any nation in the world—and because of our cruelty to the Negroes. I must admit, however, that when Italy did close her legation in Washington for a period of years because of the refusal of the United States and the State of Louisiana to make any reparation for the shocking mob murder of a number of Italian citizens, there was then little protest. Any radical action by the United States against the Soviets would be readily explained to the Russian people as a purely capitalistic move against communism under the hypocritical guise of a moral protest. The result would be that the business which Russia now sends to the United States would go instead to France, Italy, England and Germany.

It may be a regrettable state of affairs that we cannot bring moral force to bear on a Government that seems to us to be clearly in the wrong. But can we be sure that our judgments as to what is right or wrong in other Governments are right? That the information we base our decisions upon is correct? Here is Mathew Woll quoted as asserting that he can exclude all Russian goods under Section 307 of the new tariff law because every worker in Russia is an indentured slave to the brutal and cruel oligarchy which enforces its will upon him. I have no desire whatever to minimize the evil side of the Communist rule in Russia, or to excuse in the slightest degree the horrible injustices and wrongs which are daily perpetrated, but Mr. Woll's statement is an absurdity. The "New Freeman" has just recalled that highly significant story of the visit of some British miners to a Russian mine and their resulting criticisms. The Russian workers answered that their visitors ignored one thing. The British miners were curious. "Our mines 'belong to us'," the Soviet workers answered. There are vast multitudes in Russia who are conscientiously and enthusiastically with the Soviet rulers. It is as near the truth to say of them that they are slaves at forced labour as to assert the same of American labour, which dances to the tune of the capitalist piper, upon whom depends how near to or how far from the line of bare subsistence the worker and his family are compelled to live.

THE ONLY SAFE WAY.

The only safe way to influence other countries which seem to us to be following false gods is by public opinion expressed in the usual way, and not through governmental action. Thus, there are many Americans like myself who feel that the Italian dictatorship is just as odious and just as hostile to our American institutions as the Russian; that the Italian Fascist activities in the United States are far more dangerous and insidious than any Russian Communist activities "in our midst." But we are utterly opposed to the breaking off of diplomatic ties or the cessation of business with Mussolini's subjects. Mussolini and Stalin can no more be overthrown from the outside than can Herbert Hoover be driven out of the White House by foreign pressure.

It is possible that constant foreign criticism may finally influence the policies of both Russia and Italy; indeed, I thought that the recent soft-pedaling of the anti-religious campaign in Russia was plainly due to aroused public opinion in other countries. It is to be hoped that similarly, in time, the rising tide of world-wide resentment against American imperialism in the Caribbean and our cruel, callous, and selfish tariff policy may finally pierce the crust of American self-satisfaction, self-contentment, and conceit.

Meanwhile what should the American policy toward Russia be? First, recognition of the Bolshevist Government. It is absurd to do business running into the hundreds of millions with Russia—it will soon be far rgeater than it is now—and then to deprive our traders of the protection which goes with diplomatic relations. To pretend we are not doing business with the Soviets when we are is certainly unworthy of any decent Government.

Secondly, we should court the exchange of visitors from and to Russia in order that Russians may then see for themselves where our institutions are superior to theirs and vice versa; we are without fears that our own securely established institutions will collapse because of the propaganda of such foreign visitors. We should, however, make it perfectly clear to the Russians that in inviting them as guests to this country we expect them to behave as guests and that we shall hold them to that standard. We should point out to them that at home they savagely exile or execute without fair trial anybody whom they suspect of seeking to overthrow their institutions and economic system. that they obviously are without any right to enter our country to interfere with our institutions. This does not mean that Russians should be debarred from making addresses over here or from interpreting their beliefs to us.

WANTED EQUAL TREATMENT.

Thirdly, we should seek in every way to make the Russians feel that we regard them as members of the human family on equal terms with all others and to include them in every international action. The more we show our confidence in them the better will they react, the quicker will they get over their obsession that we are seeking to combine with other capitalist nations to destroy them. This is of enormous importance because, as long as this situation exists, there exists the threat of war; with it removed I believe that the Russians will prove to be the most pacific of people, readier to disarm than any other Continental nation.

Fourthly, as to the so-called menace of "dumping," we have laws upon the statute books aimed to prevent this very procedure (not that I approve of them; the only sound remedy for such an abuse of international trade lies elsewhere). As for the coal and lumber which they are sending to us, they constitute so far only a fraction of 1 per cent of our domestic consumption, and the same is true of the pulp wood that we are now importing. It is not less trade with Russia which we need but more, and as free as it can be made. Especially is this true to-day when our export trade is in such a parlous condition and Congress and the Administration together seem determined to smash all they can of it. Here, too, the tying of Russia into international trade on the largest possible scale will not only make for peace in the world, but will also tend emphatically to modify the aggressive attitude of these new zealots for communism and to help them to understand and respect the motives and the ideals of other people.

Let us do away with our craven fears of the Communist menace. As I have so often said, if the Bolsheviks can prove that theirs is the best way of life for all mankind, the whole world will accept their doctrines. If they fail to prove this they will probably retrace their steps in a capitalist direction. I suppose it is too much to expect that those like Matthew Woll and Congressman Fish who are so terrified by the Russian menace may see something good in Russia. As a matter of fact, besides the bloody and bad side there is a great deal of fine idealism, and a genuine desire to uplift humanity and to modernize Russia under the Soviets. It behoves us not to ignore this. We are certainly the last people in the world to cast stones indiscriminately, for the sad fact is that of all peoples we are the most feared, disliked, and hated.

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NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS

Sept. 17.

Alexandra, Porto Muki, Durban
Genoa, Lavaguine, Genoa
Trewyn, Cranch, Karachi

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 18.

Hilda, Tarabolhia, Kobe

LOADING.

Sept. 17.

Steamer Golconda for Rangoon
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf
Steamer Kohinoor for Calcutta
Steamer City of Swansea for New York.

S S Alexandra:—The T M Company's steamer Alexandra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Trewyn:—The M M Company's steamer Trewyn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Genoa:—The M Italiana steamer Genoa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hilda:—The Lloyd T Company's steamer Hilda, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS.

—:o:—

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

WEDNESDAY, September 17, 1930.

3 Ranchi, London, 20-9, M M and Co.
4 Formosa, Calcutta 18-9 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Odenwald, Hamburg 20-9, Volkart Bros.
7 Wartenfels, Karachi, 18-9, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Ridderkirk, Antwerp, 25-9, E D Sassoon and Co.
10 Karapara Durham 24-9 M M & Co.
11 Barrgrove, Hull, 19-9, L Edwards Ltd.
14 C/Benares Dunkirk 18-9 K Nixon & Co.
15 Trewyn London 21-9 M M and Co.
16 Ellora Africa N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Vasna, Busrah 19-9 M M and Co.
8 Hathola, Calcutta, 21-9, M M & Co.
9 Kidderpore Kobe 20-9 M M & Co.
10/11 Honolulu Maru Kobe 22-9 O S Kaisha
12/13 Milda, Kobe, 18-0, L T and A I N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Pundit, Rangoon 18-9 T Morrison and Co.
H Jamnagar Jamnagar 20-9 L Naranji and Co.
K Dayavati Mangalore 19-9 B S N Co.
L Bahadur Jamnagar 17-9 B S N Co.
P Jalaputra Rangoon 20-9 Scindia S N Co.
Q Fazer Bangkok 18-9 F F Campbell and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.

Viceroy of India, 19-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Morea 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaisar-i-Hind 3-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Narkunda 10-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Rajputana 17-10-30, P and O. Co.
Razmak, 23-10-30, P and O Co.
Rawalpindi, 24-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra, 25-9-30, M M and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 7-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Enrenfels 20-9-30 L Edward Ltd.
Wildenfels 1-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Schonfels 9-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
Hohenfels 20-10-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE

Tevere 23-9-30 L T Co.
Pisna 25-9-30 L T Co

FROM NEW YORK.

Knoxville City, 2-10-30, M M and Co.
Dulhart, 13-10-30, L Edward Ltd.
City of Harvard 8-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Auckland 27-10-30 F F Campbell and Co.
City of Venice 7-11-30 F F Campbell and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Texel 26-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Ysselkerk, 5-10-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.

—:o:—

Penang Mau, 16-9-30 N Y Kaisha.
Kaga Maru 30-9-30 N Y Kaisha
Malvica Maru 16-10-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30-10-30 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 24-9-30 O S Kaisha.
Hamburg Maru 19-10-30 O S Kaisha

FROM BRISBANE.

Comorin, 10-10-30, P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa 27-9-30 M M & Co.
Karogola, 11-10-30, M M and Co.
Khandalla, 25-10-30, M M and Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON

Ranchi 20-9-30 P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Benares 18-9-30 K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Swansea N F, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bangrove 18-9-30, L Edward Ltd.
Wartenfels, 18-9-30, L Edward Ltd.
Clenwood 20-9-30 Volkart Bros.
Ridlerkerk, 25-9-30, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, NF, M Itallana.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora 26-9-30 M M and Co.
Karapara 24-9-30 M M and Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vasna, N F, M M and Co.
Barpeta N F, M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Honolulu Maru 22-9-30 O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore NF P & O S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaputra, 20-9-30, Scindia S N Co.
Golconda N F, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Kohinoor N F, T M and Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

Hatkhola 20-9-30 M M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Foger, 20-9-30, F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.

Ranchi, 9,316, Brooks P and O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wartenfels 3766 Schnler, L Edward Ltd.
Bangrove 3237 L Edward Ltd.
Olenwald 3,007 Volkert Bros.
Ridderkerk 3,124 Coerkemp E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benares 4477 Wyper K N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Swansea 2929 Field F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Genoa, 4,085, Lavaguino, M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Honolulu Maru 3540 Matsuda O S Kaisha.
Kidderpore 3263 Woodroff P & O S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Vasna 2,043 Fitzherbore M M & Co.
Barpeta 1377 Partridge M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalaputra 3113 Trick S S N Co.
Golconda 3203 Carrithin M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Kohinoor 3240 Pinson T M and Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Ellora 2,567 Halls M M & Co.
Karapera 3722 Maclean M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager 661 Bredol F F Campbell Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

Hatkhola 3229 Hughes M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

—:o:—

Odenwald 16-9-30
Jalaputra 16-9-30
Honolulu 16-9-30

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

S S Honolulu Maru Agent O S Kaisha Ltd from Yokohama:—32 cases clocks.

From Nagoya:—175 cases cotton shirting; 600 cases beer; 200 cases porcelainware; 30 cases glassware.

From Osaka:—11 cases glue; 83 cases rubber goods; 250 packages metal sand; 65 cases enamelware; 20 cases glassware; 30 cases cotton goods; 77 cases provision; 200 kegs paint.

From Kobe:—1942 pieces aspen-logs ;25 cases glassware; 120 cases camphor; 25 cases cotton yarn, 145 cases straw boards; 55 drums coal tar.

From Moji:—65 bundles metal goods; 2500 bags cement.

From Hongkong:—1205 cases fire crackers; 250 bags sugar; 100 cases mats; 495 cases chinaware; 100 bags beans; 375 bags sugarcandy; 1550 bags cassia.

From Singapore:—990 bags sago flour; 55 bags gum copal; 1019 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo: 74 chests tea; 109 cases mattress fibre; 19 cases coffee.

S S City of Dunkirk Agent K Nixon and Co from Liverpool: 57 cases cotton piecegoods; 10 cases cottons; 44 cases sinks; 815 cases soap; 50 cases whisky; 35 cases distemper; 25 cases stout; 28 cases rubber hose; 21 cases auto parts; 123 cases earthenware; 75 cases newspaper; 62 cases paper; 136 cases motor car covers; 44 cases filtrate; 57 cases tiles; 235 loose tires; 95 loose cisterns; 50 cases medicine; 227 cases machinery; 2324 ingots cooper; 304 bundles steel; 60 bundles steel sheets; 3167 drums chemicals; 100 drums paint; 263 drums lubricating grease; 155 drums lubricating oil; 30 cases wash; 55 cases buffers; 79 drums dyes.

From Port Said:—150 bales cotton.

S S Vasna Agent M M and Co., from Busreh:—1538 bags wheat; 18024 bags dates.

From Mohmerah: 2225 bags dates.

From Bushire:—1300 bags dates.

From Karachi:—155 bags wheat 100 baskets potato seeds.

S S Karpara Agent M M and Co. from Durban:—70 cases fruits.

From Mozambique:—50 bags napupe seeds; 25 bags rugs beans.

From Zanzibar:—1223 bags cloves 22 bales stews; 25 cases milk.

From Mombasa:—1731 bags potatoes; 1000 bags soda ash; 2954 bales cotton

From Seychelles:—1262 bags copra.

From Daresalam:—236 bales cotton.

EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept. 17.

S S Ranchi for London.—30 bales animal skin H Oosman and Co; 46 bales sawri cotton D Ramkoowar; 6 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 40 bales cotton rags B Mahasukrram and Co; 100 cwts kardi seeds 100 cwts appricot kernels S M Rajgor and Co.

For Marseilles:—203 cwts mustard seed L S Thadani and Sons; 191 cwts mustard seed A Moorji and Co.

For Rio de Janeiro:—140 bales cotton thread waste B Mahasukhram and Co.

S S Trewyn for London: 8000 cwts groundnut oil cakes Volkart Bros; 13772 cwts groundnut oil cakes 1976 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts groundnut Volkart Bros.

For Leith:—1000 cwts cotton seed Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:496 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—4160 cwts groundnut oil cakes Chotalal Bapubhai; 55 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.

For Antwerp:—93 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

S S Barrgrove for Antwerp:—210 cwts gum karaya N Moolji and Co; 55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 87 bales hemp P Jadavji.

S S City of Benares for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 8000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Fager for Philadelphia:—367 casks goat skin Deccan Trading Co; 222 casks goat skin Briskey Co.

S S Adenwald for Hamburg:—12 cwts groundnut oil cakes Volkart Bros; 185 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd.

For Marseilles:—1000 cwts gingelly cakes Volkart Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg:—16 cwts dry casings Ad Meyer and Co.

For Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S S Genova for Genoa:—6000 cwts groundnut seed Birla Bros.; 550 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 55 bales cotton raw S Schinner and Co.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Kobe:—66 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Honolulu Maru for Shanghai:—417 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—475 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 17.

The local market opened at Rs. 207 for Broach A.-M, but declined to Rs. 206 on scattered liquidation. There is a fair amount of buying orders below Rs. 200. Liverpool opening cables were firm and the market closed at 3-30 p.m. as under:—

The local market will close tomorrow at 3 p.m.

Broach A.-M. 207.
Oomra D.-J. 175-4.
Bengal D.-J. 149.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Sept.	131.90—1.40
Dec.	128.00—0.90
March	125.80 pl. 0.10

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	10	3
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	6	9
Mint Gold, 2nd "	21	7	3
Silver Ready	48	4	0
Silver 1st settlement	48	2	0
Silver, 2nd	47	15	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Broach	192 196
Bengal	147 156
Mathia	165 170
Khandesh	167 172
Akola Khamgaon	170 173
Nagpur Wardha	173 182
Barsi Kurudwadi	162 172
Jalna Aurangabad	170 173
Nagar Vambori	165 171
Purna Parbhani	169 173
Khandwa Sanavad	170 174
Indore Ujjain	172 177
Miraj Sangli	212 220
Coompta	210 225
Tirupur Cambodia	255 290

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Trade Buying Moderately.

SPECTATORS WATCHING DEVELOPMENTS.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 8 points and finally closed irregular at a decline of 2 points to a rise of 11 points. Speculators are watching developments. The holding movement is gaining ground. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.95c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise fo 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points to 10.71c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market ruled very steady throughout the day and prices after opening at a decline of 3 points, closed 2 to 1 points lower. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 6.25 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures closed at a decline of 2 points and Egyptian futures lost 4 to 5 points.

PRICES OF CONTRACTS.

Range of future prices at New York ending 1st August, 1930, since trading began on each old contract.

October 1930 delivery—Low 12.47 July 31st; High 18.56 on 20th November, 1929.

December 1930 delivery—Low 12.70 July 31st; High 18.06 on 13th January, 1930.

January 1931 delivery—Low 12.74 on July 31st; High 17.13 on 1st February, 1930.

Comparing yesterday's closing price of January contract on the New York Cotton Exchange 11.19 and the highest price paid for it, namely 17.16, shows a decline of 5.99 cents. The highest price was reached on the first day of February and since then unfavourable trade developments and larger supply of raw cotton are responsible for this decline of about 6 cents. per lb. There is no mathematical equation, to find out exactly how far the unfavourable conditions are discounted, but it suggests that a decline of about 33 per cent. in values, is not an ordinary decline particularly at the present low level.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 10.99 —.08

New York October Lower 10.91

New York December Highest 11.18 (11 a.m.)

New York December Lowest 11.11 (2-45 p.m.)

Hornby:—"Spinners demand broadening, holding movement continues."

Reuter:—Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling, influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables as under:—

9 a.m.:—Heavy rain in Georgia, Central belt and Arkansas. More rain expected.

12-15 a.m.:—Between midnight and daylight heavy rains in Texas Gulf Coast. Weather cool.

4-15 p.m.:—New York cables:—Textiles moderately active, price gains held. Market featureless, hedging small, trade buying moderately, no change opinion.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equal 6.20

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 207/ equal 4.70

Difference 150 pts. equal Rs. 66

New York May (Close) 11.53 equal 5.76

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 207/ equal 4.70

Difference 106 pts. equal Rs. 46

Liverpool-New York.

(At Liverpool close) October 91, May 90 (American points).

WINTER TIME AND COTTON MARKETS.

Winter time will be resumed in the United States on Monday the 29th September, and in Great Britain on Monday the 6th October. This change will cause a delay of one hour in getting cables in Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

New York, Sept 16.

Yarns, Southern, Shigle Skeins. 20's. per lb. 23-1/4 Cents.

Yarns. Southern, 2-ply Skeins. Average grade, 40's per lb. 37-1/2 Cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb. 54 Cents.

AMERICAN COTTON MOVEMENT.

Messrs Patel Bros have received the following statistical report for the week ending Sept. 13th:—

(In thousands.)

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into Sight	429	1,549	1,537
Receipts at U. S. Ports	363	284	993
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	13	122	82
To Continent	152	392	445
To Japan, Canada,			
ect.,	39	143	36
Total	204	658	546
World"s spinners takings of American cotton	125	766	1,250
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	30	192	255
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American ports		2.106	848
Stocks at American Interior Towns		649	312
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1,118	896
Total		3,873	2,056
Last week		3,569	1.831
Difference on week		+304	+225
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		731	655
U. S. A. consumption for August		352	558
U. S. A. consumption for the season		352	558
U. S. A. Mills stocks		1,012	802
FRAN COR		Sept 17—	

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 16.

October	10.92	+.01
December	11.14	+.04
January	11.19	—.03
October (New Contract)	10.91	+.06
Dec. (New Contract)	11.11	+.08
Jan. (New Contract)	11.19	+.07
March (New Contract)	11.37	+.11
May (New Contract)	11.53	+.10
Spot Cotton	10.95	—

NEW ORIENS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 16.

October	10.96	+.06
January	11.23	+.07
Middling Spot	10.71	+.08

New York, Sept. 16.

New York, 11-45 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October (New Contract)	10.94
January (New Contract)	11.21
March (New Contract)	11.37

New York, 11-55 a.m.:—

October (New Contract) Unquoted.
January (New Contract) Unquoted.
March (New Contract) 11.37

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 73,000 boles.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 17,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 52,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.55
Scinde, Fine	3.80
Scinde, Superfine	3.90
Bengal, Good	3.30
Bengal, Fully Good	3.55
Bengal, Fine	3.80
Oomra, Good	3.55
Oomra, Fully Good	3.85
Oomra, Fine	4.05
Broach, Fully Good	4.25
Broach, Fine	4.50
Broach, Superfine	4.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

November	9.30
December	9.44
January	9.50
March	9.68
May	9.86
July	9.98
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	10.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

	Opening.	Closing.	
September		5.86	—.01
October	5.92	5.93	—.01
November		5.93	—
December		5.99	—.01
January	6.02	6.03	—.01
February		6.06	—.01
March	6.11	6.12	—.02
April		6.15	—.02
May	6.20	6.21	—.02
June		6.25	—.01
July	6.27	6.20	—.01
August		6.32	—.01
September		6.35	—.01
Middling Spot		6.25	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 300 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 16.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	16-13/16
Forward	16-13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 16.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-5-0-3/4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 16-9-30	1480000	891000
Receipts Yesterday 16-9-30	73000	94000
Exports to date 16-9-30	757000	477000
Stock at Ports 12-9-30	2106000	713000
Stock Interior Towns 12-9-30	649000	239000
Stock Liverpool 12-9-30	731090	783000
Visible Supply 12-9-30	3873000	1831000
Quantity in Sight 12-9-30	1749000	1008000
Quantity out of Sight 12-9-30	786000	1021000

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Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Mahomedbhai Ibrahimbhai Mahomed Rowji and Hoosenali Cassambhai Mitha, the Joint Receivers appointed in the Bombay High Court Suit No. 2388 of 1926 (Esmail Devji and another versus Moosabhai Joomabhai and others) and in Suit No. 2406 of 1926 (Sheriffbhai Joomabhai versus Moosabhai Joomabhai and others) Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will at the risk and on account of the party concerned sell by public auction the above property belonging to the estate of Joomabhai Sheriff deceased and more particularly described in the printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale (copies whereof can be had from the Auctioneers' Rooms at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay), on SUNDAY, the 28th day of September 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises at Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys for the Joint Receivers, at their office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Auctioneers.

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—:o:—

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SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN FORMULATES BASIC MUSLIM DEMANDS FOR R. T. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Private advices from Lahore, Delhi and other centres show that an attempt is being made to bring about unanimity of opinion among Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference on the basis of demands formulated by Sir Fazli Hussain. According to these reports Sir Fazsi Hussains instructions to these delegates may be summed up thus.

DO NOT COMPROMISE WITH HINDUS.

(1) Mohamedans should unite and the danger of rivalry for leadership among Mr. Jinnah, Sir Muhammed Shafi and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah be avoided by asknowledging the leadership of all three and suggesting that His Highness the Agha Khan should be the Mohamedan spokesman (2) Do not compromise with Hindus. Hindus are the stronger party and any compromise by way of equal division is disadvantageous to the weaker party. (3) If Mohamedans come to terms with Hindus they will lose the sympathy of the British. (4) Remember British sympathy is more valuable than Hindu friendship. (5) Present an ultimatum to the Hindus insisting upon:

RELY ON BRITISH SUPPORT.

(a) Separate electorate. (b) Present proportion of weightage in provinces other than Bengal and the Punjab to be maintained unimpaired. (c) Representation in proportion to population in Bengal and the Punjab. (d) Statutory safeguards for Mohamedans representation in the services. (e) If Hindus do not accept your ultimatum asit stands then rely upon British support.

(6) Insist on these safeguards being first accepted before you discuss any scheme of constitutional advancement.

GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO SECURE PEOPLE'S CONFIDENCE.

—:o:—

Bengal Leader's Appeal To Sink All Differences.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

Sjt. J. N. Basu, leader of the People's Party in the Bengal Council, and one of the delegates to R. T. C. presiding on the annual meeting of the Indian Association yesterday evening remarked that the Civil disobedience movement was by the very nature a counsel of despair. It was a counsel fraught with danger to those principles that kept human society together. The desire to win constitutional freedom should not lead Indians to take a path which was likely to end in a disruption of society and reappearance of those passions and forces which civilisation has been struggling to eliminate.

Mr. Basu complained that the Government did not take people into their confidence in dealing with the situation, but proceeded to take drastic steps without any attempt at justify their policy. Concluding, Mr. Basu said, "With the inspiration and vision of a true statesman" Lord Irwin conceived the idea of the R.T.C." and appealed to sink all differences and accentuate agreements.—A. P.

BOYCOTT WEEK IN BOMBAY

"Boycott the Council" processions were organised in Bombay. The picture shows one of the lorries carrying the posters.

Another huge procession asking citizens to boycott the Council elections which come off to-day.

CANADA'S MOVE TO REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT.

—:o:—

Anti-Dumping Bill Passed.

20 MILLION DOLLARS FOR RELIEF.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Ottawa.—The Government Anti-Dumping Bill to reduce Unemployment has passed the first reading. It involves an upward revision of rates, particularly on textiles, agricultural implements, iron and steel products and heating and electrical apparatus. Britain is affected by duties on cotton and woollen textiles, but Lancashire spinners are relieved by the modification of the regulation requiring fifty per cent. of British content and labour to qualify for the preferential tariff. The percentage is now reduced to 33-1/3. Increases against the United States' and European imports generally are greater than on the British. The duties will be enforced immediately, subject to concessions as regards the goods uncleared or in transit.

20 MILLION DOLLARS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Government Bill allocating twenty million dollars for unemployment relief to be expended on public works and emergency grants.—Reuter.

DEPRESSION IN JUTE TRADE.

—:o:—

A Conference Suggested.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce have wired separately to the Finance Member, Government of India, requesting him to visit Calcutta with a view to deivsing means for improving the trade situation in the province which has been adversely affected by the economic distress prevailing in jute districts. The Indian Chamber suggests calling of a conference of the various interests concerned for the purpose and expreses the opinion that in view of the monopolistic position of jute it is possible to devise measures for improvement. —A. P.

EUROPEAN FEDERATION PLAN.

—:o:—

27 European States Confer.

MOVE FOR AGREED PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Geneva.—M. Briand's proposal for a European Federation has entered on the interesting phase through the action of 27 European States who attended the recent Conference on it. They have submitted a draft resolution requesting the League Assembly to invite European members in cooperation with the League Secretariat to pursue M. Briand's proposals, further recommending that non-European members of the League and also European nonmembers should be taken into consultation and that the agreed proposals should be drafted in time for submission to the next year's Assembly.—Reuter.

MORE "LOADED BOMBS" FOUND IN CALCUTTA.

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Concealed In Kerosene Oil Tins

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

As a result of a detailed search yesterday, four more loaded bombs were found concealed in a kerosene oil tin, on the ground floor of a house in Jorabagon Lane, in which bombs and materials for their preparation were discovered on September 9th and 10th.

Surendranath Dutt, who was in occupation of the house, and is now in custody, was running a perfumery business at this address The whole of the ground floor of the house was stacked with bottles, packing cases, kerosene oil tins, etc. The house had been closely discovery of the bombs there on the 9th, and six more persons were arrested at various times while entering the house, at various times since the first arrests on the 9th. —A. P.

Over 300 Akali Picketers Arrested.

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LAHORE, Sept. 16.

The total number of Akalis arrested for picketing foreign cloth shops exceeds 300.—A. P.

SENSATION IN BRITISH HORSE-RACING CIRCLES.

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Drugged Horse Disqualified After Winning A Race.

ALSO BARRED FROM ALL FURTHER RACES: TRAINER WARNED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A sensation believed to be unprecedented in horse-racing in Britain has been revealed by the announcement at Edinburgh Race Course which reads: "As a result of the inquiry held by the Stewards of Lanark Race meeting after the Carfin Handicap was won by the "Grand Success" on July 24, they reported to the Stewards of the Jockey Club that the horse had been drugged. After further investigations Stewards of the Jockey Club are satisfied that drug had been administered to the horse for the purpose of the race in question, and have disqualified the horse for this race and all further races under their Rules and warned off D. Taylor, the trainer." The announcement is signed by Zetland, Rosebery and Harwood.—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS.

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Motion Ruled Out In Madras Corporation.

MADRAS, Sept. 16.

At the general meeting of the Madras Corporation to-night Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, President, gave his ruling on Mr. Satyamurthi's resolution urging that the Commissioner be instructed not to buy British goods for Corporation requirements except in cases where they are indispensable and cannot be bought elsewhere with the previous sanction of the Council. The President ruled the resolution out of order holding that it was "ultra vires" of the Municipal Act and it was not in the interests of the Municipal Administration.—A. P.

KARNATAK SATYAGRAHIS HONOURED.

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In honour of the Karnatak Satyagrahis who have been recently released from jails, a procession was organised by the South Kanara National Workers' League on Sunday last. Inspite of the heavy rains several hundreds of people took part in the procession which was enthusiastically cheered throughout the route. The procession started from the League's office in Bazargate Street and marched through Hornby Road, Girgoum Road, Congress House and terminated at Gamdevi where a public meeting was held in treir honour and also to condemn Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar for voting for postponement of the hoisting of the National Flag on the Municipal offices.

Dhanduka Leaders' Trial Commences

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RANPUR, Sept. 14.

The case against Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary, came up for hearing to-day. Sjt. Hargovind Mayaram Pandya, Editor "Saurashtra" a coaccused did not defend himself.

The trial opened at 1-30 p.m. Mr. Patel, Dhandhuka Magistrate with a preliminary address by the public prosecutor Mr. Lakhia to the effect that both the accused Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothary and Hargovind Pandya addressed a public meeting in Ranpur on the 7th August, wherein they advised people not to pay tax to the Government. He cited sections of ordinance 6, which went to prove that a person or persons whose offences to advise people not to pay land tax, may as well be tried under I. P. C. 107 as under the Ordinance.

The first witness the Headconstable of Ranpur, who said that he was present in the said meeting where Mr. Pandya advised the people not to pay land tax till the Government bent down. The second witness Mr. Kesubha, an Hon. Magistrate here, said that he happened to be at the meeting just when Panditji was addressing and left it immediately after Kakalbhai finishing speaking. Other witnesses were also examined.

The case stands adjourned on the 20th instant.

Purandevi Arrested At Lahore.

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

Purandevi, a leading lady Congress worker in the Punjab was arrested this morning.—A. P.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

FAREWELL PARTY AT BROACH.

—:o:—

Tributes Paid To Sjt. Dinkerrao.

(From Out Own Correspondent.)
BROACH, Sept. 16.

Yesterday Sjt. Dinkerrao Narbheram Desai, the Dictator of Broach, bade farewell to his Muslim friends. Sjt. Dinkerrao is appointed as the President of the Ranpur Inquiry Committee. He is leaving Broach for Ranpur on 17th Septmber. Muslim friends of Sjt. Dinkerrao assembled at the Congress House yesterday to pay their tribute to the Dictator. Sjt. Dinkerrao in a brief speech thanked Muslims and asked them to preserve the existing cordial relations between Hindus and Muslims. He exhorted the audience to help his successor and to carry on the fight for freedom unflinchingly. Responding to the appeal of Sjt. Dinkerrao Mir Gulamkhaja Muindinkhan paid a glowing tribute to the work done by Sjt. Dinkerrao. He said that there was nothing more to say as to-day even the children of the soil were sacrificing their lives for the sake of country's freedom. He hoped that Sjt. Dinkerrao would discharge his duties in a befitting manner and would come back to Broach after achieving greater fame and honour by serving the cause of the country. Among the prominent persons Messrs. Haji Sheikh Hussein Saiyad Asadali, Haji Abdulrahim and Mojamkhan were present.

LIQUOR PICKETING IN KALYAN.

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(Through Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee.)
KALYAN, Sept. 15.

Picketing on liquor shops was started in Kalyan last week. Up to now the police have made six arrests under section 865 of the District Police Act on the ground of obstructing public traffic. All the volunteers were sentenced to a fine of rupees fifty or in default two months' simple imprisonment. The volunteers refusing to pay the fine were sent to the Thana Central jail. The third batch of picketers created a sensation—the batch consisting of the President of the local Congress Committee and two other well-known citizens.

It is expected that Section 144 Cr. P. C. will be applied to the municipal area within a day or two.

Street corner lectures for public instruction have been going on every day. A Satyagraha Shibir has been opened where volunteers are comfortably lodged and arrangements have been made for boarding also. The Satyagrahi prisoners while being transferred to the Thana jail were handcuffed like ordinary criminals.

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS SALUTE FLAG.

(From A Correspondent.)
CHALISGAON, September 16.

The National Flag appeared on Chalisgaon High School on Saturday last, the boys respectfully saluting it. The School Managers led by Mr. Pataskar advocate tried unsuccessfully to induce the boys to take it down lest the school be closed "sine die". The second of their prolonged meetings was adjourned to this morning. About 8 last night there was mysterious disappearance of the flag and police guarding school premises this morning is creating the popular impression that the managers are responsible for removing the flag. Further developments are most anxiously awaited.

Dholera Satyagraha.

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(Through Dholera Satyagraha Committee.)
DHANDHUKA, Sept. 14

In the Dhandhuka Subjail there are at present 18 political undertrial prisoners including Sjts. Kakalbhai Kothari, Hargovind Pandya of the "Sautrashtra", Darbar Shivaghabhai. The general treatment meted out to these undertrials is not better than that given to ordinary criminals. It is understood that the undertrials are submitting a list of grievances to the jail Superintendent in a day or two.

One particular complaint made by them is that they are insulted by the police and officers.

Darbar Shivabhabhai and Muljibhai Patel are the co-accused in the Dhandhuka Taluka Praja Parishad Case, which is dragging on for the last 2 months. These two being Satyagrahis are not defending, and are kept in the Sub-jail. On the 13th inst. they went to the Court of the Magistrate, Mr. Yusufji with the permission of the jailor, to request him to separate their case from that of the others, and finish it without any further delay. However, they were sent back by Mr. Yusufji who came out of the Court room and asked the police guard why these undertrials were brought. He ordered them to take the prisoners back to the jail. The prisoners told him that they had gone there to place a request before him. But he did not stop to hear them.

ALLEGED ASSAULT UPON POLICE.

—:o:—

NOAKHALI, Sept. 13

As a sequel to the alleged assault upon the police by a mob at Lakhmipur a charge sheet against seventeen men, fifteen Muslims and two Hindus, of whom [illegible] are absconding, under sections [illegible] (Obstruction of the Public Servant), 353 (Assaulting a Public Officer in the discharge of his duty), [illegible]7 (rioting) and 114 (abetment). Sultan Ahmed is alleged to be the ring leader of the mob. All fourteen have been released on bail. The case is fixed for hearing for September 19.—A. P.

Midnapore Pleaders Convicted.

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MIDNAPORE, Sept. 13.

Prabir Chandra Das and Charu Chandra Mahant, both pleaders of the Donton Munsiff's Court, were arrested under the Ordinance on a charge of threatening the chowkidars to give up their service and inducing them to send their official uniform back to the District Magistrate by post. Both of them were tried in the Court of the Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore and sentenced to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Jungles Searched For Suspect.

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RAJSHAHI, Sept. 13.

The Superintendent of Police, along with the D. S. P. and a Sub-Inspector and constables, appeared this morning before the residence of Prasanna Kumar Batayas, a senior Muktear, and a deserted house at Boalia, and are reported to have enquired about young man there. But finding that he was absent, it is understood, they searched the jungles and bushes near about the two houses and went away. It will be recalled that both these houses were serched the other day in connection with the mail robberly near the Rajshahi Railway station.—A. P.

New Secretary Of Nagpur "War Council."

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(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Sept. 16.

Sjt. Ghule is elected new Secretary of the "War Council", 'vice' Sjt. Patwardhan and Sjt. Chintamanrao Doud is elected new Captain of the volunteers 'vice' Sjt. Jog convicted.

Sjt. Nimgaonker member "War Council" was arrested this morning under Section 117 C. P. C.

EIGHTH DICTATOR MR. VORA ARRESTED.

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(From a Correspondent.)
MATAR, Sept. 15.

Mr. P. M. Vora, the eighth Dictator of Matar Taluka and the vice-captain of the Africa's batch of volunteers is arrested along with Shri Punambhai under Ordinance 5 (8) of 1930.

Two more arrests have been made at Radhoo. Shri Shankerbhai and Manibhai have been arrested for leading procession.

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